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<b>(54) Title:</b> XENOBIOTIC DETOXIFICATION GENE FROM PLANTS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  A novel plant gene is provided, which is a member of the <i>mdr</i> family of genes encoding ABC transporters. The gene is inducible by NPPB, and is preferentially expressed in roots upon induction. The gene is useful for detoxification of certain xenobiotics to protect plants from the detrimental effects of such compounds. Also provided are plants that over-express and under-express this <i>mdr</i> gene.		

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**XENOBIOTIC DETOXIFICATION GENE FROM PLANTS**

This application claims priority to U.S. 60/101,814, filed September 25, 1998, the entirety of which is incorporated by reference herein.

- 5 Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §202(c), it is acknowledged that the U.S. Government has certain rights in the invention described herein, which was made in part with funds from the National Science Foundation, Grant No. IBN-9416016.

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**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

- This invention relates to the field of stress resistance in plants. In particular, the invention provides a novel gene from plants, which encodes an MDR-  
15 like ABC transporter, involved in detoxification of certain xenobiotics to protect plants from their detrimental effects.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

- 20 Several publications are referenced in this application to describe the state of the art to which the invention pertains. Each of these publications is incorporated by reference herein.

- Environmental stress is one of the most  
25 important limitations on plant productivity, growth and survival. An ever-increasing source of environmental stress to plants is the stress caused by environmental pollutants in the soil, water and atmosphere. Such pollutants include herbicides, pesticides and related  
30 agronomic products, as well as organic and inorganic waste material from industry and other sources. Other toxic agents that threaten the survival of plants include various toxins produced by epiphytic or soilborne

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microorganisms, such as fungi and bacteria.

In order to survive in toxic environments, plants must have mechanisms to detoxify xenobiotics, heavy metals and other toxic compounds. This generally involves modification of the toxic compound and subsequent excretion into the vacuole or apoplastic space. Recently, certain ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters have been identified in plants, which appear to be involved in the detoxification process.

10       The ABC transporter family is very large, with representatives existing in many different classes of organisms. Two well studied groups of ABC transporters, encoded by *mdr* and *mrp* genes, respectively, are associated with the multi-drug resistance phenomenon observed in mammalian tumor cells. The *mdr* genes encode a family of P-glycoproteins that mediate the energy-dependent efflux of certain lipophilic drugs from cells. The *mrp* genes encode a family of transporters that mediate the extrusion of a variety of organic compounds after their conjugation with glutathione. *YCF1*, the yeast homolog of *mrp*, encodes a protein capable of glutathione-mediated detoxification of heavy metals.

20       Homologs of *mrp* and *mdr* genes have been identified in plant species. In *Arabidopsis thaliana*, the glutathione-conjugate transporter encoded by the *mrp* homolog is located in the vacuolar membrane and is responsible for sequestration of xenobiotics in the central vacuole (Tommasini et al., FEBS Lett. 411: 206-210, 1997; Li et al., Plant Physiol. 107: 1257-1268, 1995). An *mdr*-like gene (*atpgp1*) has also been identified in *A. thaliana*, which encodes a putative P-glycoprotein homolog. The *atpgp1* gene was found to share significant sequence homology and structural organization with human *mdr* genes, and was expressed with particular



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abundance in inflorescence axes (Dudler & Hertig, J. Biol. Chem. 267: 5882-5888, 1992). Other MDR homologs have been found in potato (Wang et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 31: 683, 1996) and barley (Davies et al., Gene 199: 195, 1997).

The aforementioned *mrp* and *mdr* plant homologs were identified as a result of an effort to understand the molecular basis for development in plants of cross-resistance to herbicides of unrelated classes. However, these transporters are likely to serve the more general role in plants of sequestering, secreting, or otherwise detoxifying various organic and inorganic xenobiotics. Accordingly, it will constitute an advance in the art of plant genetic engineering of stress tolerance to identify and characterize other members of this class of transporters in plants.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a new plant *mdr* homolog has been identified. Unlike the previously identified plant *mdr* homologs, this new gene is inducible by a class of compounds known to inhibit chloride ion channels.

According to one aspect of the invention, a nucleic acid isolated from a plant is provided, which encodes a p-glycoprotein that is inducible by exposure of the plant to NPPB. The isolated nucleic acid is preferentially expressed in plant roots upon exposure of the plant to NPPB. In a preferred embodiment, the plant from which the nucleic acid is isolated is selected from the group consisting of *Brassica napus* and *Arabidopsis thaliana* and is 3850-4150 nucleotides in length. In a more preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid has the restriction sites shown in Figure 4 for at least three

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restriction enzymes. In particularly preferred  
embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a  
polypeptide having SEQ ID NO:2. In an exemplary  
embodiment, the nucleic acid is a cDNA comprising the  
5 coding region of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10.

According to another aspect of the invention is  
an expression cassette that comprises a pLPAC gene  
operably linked to a promoter, and in a more preferred  
embodiment the pLPAC gene is from *Arabidopsis*. In  
10 preferred embodiments, the expression cassette comprises  
the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter, and part of  
all of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10. Further included in  
this aspect is a vector comprising the expression  
cassette and a method for producing transgenic plants  
15 with the expression cassette and vector.

Another aspect of the invention are transgenic  
cells and plants containing the nucleic acids of the  
invention. In one preferred embodiment, the nucleic  
acids are be in the aforementioned expression cassette.  
20 Further included in this aspect are reproductive units  
from the transgenic plant.

According to another aspect of the invention,  
an isolated nucleic acid molecule is provided, which has  
a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a) SEQ  
25 ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:10; b) a nucleic acid sequence  
that is at least about 60% homologous to the coding  
regions of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10; c) a sequence  
hybridizing with SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10 at moderate  
stringency; d) a sequence encoding part or all of a  
30 polypeptide having SEQ ID NO:2; e) a sequence encoding an  
amino acid sequence that is at least about 70% identical  
to SEQ ID NO:2; f) a sequence encoding an amino acid  
sequence that is at least about 80% similar to SEQ ID  
NO:2; g) a sequence encoding an amino acid sequence that

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is at least about 40% similar to residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2; and h) a sequence hybridizing at moderate stringency to a sequence encoding residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2. A  
5 polypeptide produced by expression of the above listed sequences is also provided.

According to another aspect of the invention, an isolated plant p-glycoprotein, which is inducible upon exposure of the plant to NPPB, is provided. The  
10 polypeptide preferably confers upon a cell in which it is found resistance to Rhodamine 6G. The polypeptide is preferentially produced in roots upon the exposure to the NPPB. The polypeptide is preferably from *Brassica napus* or *Arabidopsis thaliana*. In most preferred embodiments,  
15 the polypeptide has a sequence that is a) an amino acid sequence that is at least 80% similar to SEQ ID NO:2; b) an amino acid sequence that is at least 70% identical to SEQ ID NO:2; c) an amino acid sequence that is at least 40% similar to residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ  
20 ID NO:2; and d) an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence hybridizing at moderate stringency to a amino acid sequence encoding residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2.

According to other aspects of the invention,  
25 antibodies immunologically specific for the polypeptides of the invention are provided, that immunologically specific to any of the polypeptides, of polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acids of the invention. In a preferred embodiment, the antibody is immunospecific to  
30 residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2.

According to another aspect of the invention, a plant p-glycoprotein gene promoter, which is inducible by NPPB, is also provided. In a preferred embodiment, the promoter is part or all of residues 1-3429 of SEQ ID

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NO:10.

According to another aspect of the invention, plants that have reduces levels of plPAC protein are provided. In a preferred embodiment, these plants have mutations in the plPAC gene, and in a particularly preferred embodiment, the plPAC gene is mutated due to the insertion of a T-DNA. Also provided with this aspect is a method for selecting plants with mutations in plPAC using SEQ ID NOS:11-14 as PCR primers.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be described in greater detail in the description and examples set forth below.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1. Amino acid sequence lineup of ATPAC deduced amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequences of related mammalian and plant genes. The lineup shows the ATPAC deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) compared with (1) hmldr1 (SEQ ID NO:3); (2) mmdr1 (SEQ ID NO: 4); (3) hmldr3 (SEQ ID NO:5); (4) mmdr2 (SEQ ID NO:6); (5) atpgp1 (SEQ ID NO:7); and (6) atpgp2 (SEQ ID NO:8). A consensus sequence (SEQ ID NO: 9) is also shown.

Figure 2. Graph depicting the effect of rhodamine 6G on the growth rate of cells transformed with and expressing ATPAC as compared with control cells not containing ATPAC.

Figure 3. Restriction map of genomic clone of ATPAC, SEQ ID NO:10.

Figure 4. Restriction map of cDNA clone of ATPAC, SEQ ID NO:1.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

##### I. Definitions

Various terms relating to the biological

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molecules of the present invention are used hereinabove and also throughout the specification and claims.

With reference to nucleic acids of the invention, the term "isolated nucleic acid" is sometimes used. This term, when applied to DNA, refers to a DNA molecule that is separated from sequences with which it is immediately contiguous (in the 5' and 3' directions) in the naturally occurring genome of the organism from which it was derived. For example, the "isolated nucleic acid" may comprise a DNA molecule inserted into a vector, such as a plasmid or virus vector, or integrated into the genomic DNA of a procaryote or eucaryote. An "isolated nucleic acid molecule" may also comprise a cDNA molecule.

With respect to RNA molecules of the invention the term "isolated nucleic acid" primarily refers to an RNA molecule encoded by an isolated DNA molecule as defined above. Alternatively, the term may refer to an RNA molecule that has been sufficiently separated from RNA molecules with which it would be associated in its natural state (i.e., in cells or tissues), such that it exists in a "substantially pure" form (the term "substantially pure" is defined below).

Nucleic acid sequences and amino acid sequences can be compared using computer programs that align the similar sequences of the nucleic or amino acids thus define the differences. For purposes of this invention, the DNASTar program (DNASTar, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin) and the default parameters used by that program are the parameters intended to be used herein to compare sequence identity and similarity. Alternately, the Blastn and Blastp 2.0 programs provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/>; Altschul et al., 1990, J Mol Biol 215:403-410) using a gapped alignment

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with default parameters, may be used to determine the level of identity and similarity between nucleic acid sequences and amino acid sequences.

The term "substantially the same" refers to nucleic acid or amino acid sequences having sequence variation that do not materially affect the nature of the protein (i.e. the structure, thermostability characteristics and/or biological activity of the protein). With particular reference to nucleic acid sequences, the term "substantially the same" is intended to refer to the coding region and to conserved sequences governing expression, and refers primarily to degenerate codons encoding the same amino acid, or alternate codons encoding conservative substitute amino acids in the encoded polypeptide. With reference to amino acid sequences, the term "substantially the same" refers generally to conservative substitutions and/or variations in regions of the polypeptide not involved in determination of structure or function.

The terms "percent identical" and "percent similar" are also used herein in comparisons among amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. When referring to amino acid sequences, "percent identical" refers to the percent of the amino acids of the subject amino acid sequence that have been matched to identical amino acids in the compared amino acid sequence by a sequence analysis program. "Percent similar" refers to the percent of the amino acids of the subject amino acid sequence that have been matched to identical or conserved amino acids.

Conserved amino acids are those which differ in structure but are similar in physical properties such that the exchange of one for another would not appreciably change the tertiary structure of the resulting protein. Conservative substitutions are defined in Taylor (1986,

J. Theor. Biol. 119:205). When referring to nucleic acid molecules, "percent identical" refers to the percent of the nucleotides of the subject nucleic acid sequence that have been matched to identical nucleotides by a sequence analysis program.

With respect to protein, the term "isolated protein" or "isolated and purified protein" is sometimes used herein. This term refers primarily to a protein produced by expression of an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention. Alternatively, this term may refer to a protein which has been sufficiently separated from other proteins with which it would naturally be associated, so as to exist in "substantially pure" form.

The term "substantially pure" refers to a preparation comprising at least 50-60% by weight the compound of interest (e.g., nucleic acid, oligonucleotide, protein, etc.). More preferably, the preparation comprises at least 75% by weight, and most preferably 90-99% by weight, the compound of interest. Purity is measured by methods appropriate for the compound of interest (e.g. chromatographic methods, agarose or polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, HPLC analysis, and the like).

With respect to antibodies of the invention, the term "immunologically specific" refers to antibodies that bind to one or more epitopes of a protein of interest, but which do not substantially recognize and bind other molecules in a sample containing a mixed population of antigenic biological molecules.

With respect to oligonucleotides, the term "specifically hybridizing" refers to the association between two single-stranded nucleotide molecules of sufficiently complementary sequence to permit such hybridization under pre-determined conditions generally

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used in the art (sometimes termed "substantially complementary"). In particular, the term refers to hybridization of an oligonucleotide with a substantially complementary sequence contained within a single-stranded DNA or RNA molecule of the invention, to the substantial exclusion of hybridization of the oligonucleotide with single-stranded nucleic acids of non-complementary sequence.

The term "expression cassette", as used herein, comprises 5' and 3' regulatory regions operably linked to a coding sequence. The coding sequence may be in the sense or antisense orientation with respect to the 5' regulatory region.

The term "promoter region" refers to the 5' regulatory regions of a gene.

The term "reporter gene" refers to genetic sequences which may be operably linked to a promoter region forming a transgene, such that expression of the reporter gene coding region is regulated by the promoter and expression of the transgene is readily assayed.

The term "selectable marker gene" refers to a gene product that when expressed confers a selectable phenotype, such as antibiotic resistance, on a transformed cell or plant.

The term "operably linked" means that the regulatory sequences necessary for expression of the coding sequence are placed in the DNA molecule in the appropriate positions relative to the coding sequence so as to effect expression of the coding sequence. This same definition is sometimes applied to the arrangement of coding sequences and transcription control elements (e.g. promoters, enhancers, and termination elements) in an expression vector.

The term "DNA construct" refers to genetic



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sequence used to transform plants and generate progeny transgenic plants. These constructs may be administered to plants in a viral or plasmid vector. Other methods of delivery such as Agrobacterium T-DNA mediated transformation and transformation using the biolistic process are also contemplated to be within the scope of the present invention. The transforming DNA may be prepared according to standard protocols such as those set forth in "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology", eds. Frederick M. Ausubel et al., John Wiley & Sons, 1995.

The term "xenobiotic" refers to foreign chemicals or agents not produced or naturally found in the organism. The term is commonly used in reference to toxic or otherwise detrimental foreign chemicals, such as organic pollutants or heavy metals.

## II. Description of *plPAC* and its Encoded Polypeptide

In accordance with the present invention, a nucleic acid encoding a novel ATP-binding-cassette (ABC) transporter has been isolated and cloned from plants. The nucleic acid is referred to herein as *plPAC*.

A cDNA clone of the *plPAC* from *Arabidopsis thaliana*, an exemplary *plPAC* of the invention, is described in detail herein and its nucleotide sequence is set forth in Example 1 as SEQ ID NO:1. This nucleic acid molecule is referred to as "ATPAC". It is 36% identical and 51% similar to human *mdr1* across the entire sequence. It is 51% identical to the *atpgp1* gene reported by Dudler & Hertig (1997, *supra*) and 50% identical to *atpgp2*, a close homolog of *atpgp1*, published in the Genbank database. ATPAC protein is 65% similar to *atpgp1* and *atpgp2* proteins.

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A partial clone of a *plPAC* of the invention was originally isolated from *Brassica napus* via differential expression screening of plants grown in the presence or absence of the chloride channel blocker, 5-nitro-2-(3-phenylpropylamino) benzoic acid (NPPB). A 0.5 kb gene fragment was identified, which had been up-regulated in response to NPPB treatment. This cDNA fragment was used to screen an *Arabidopsis* cDNA library, from which the complete *ATPAC* clone was isolated. The isolation and characterization of *ATPAC* is described in Example 1.

A genomic clone of *ATPAC* (SEQ ID NO:10) has also been isolated from a bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) library of the *Arabidopsis* genome (BAC clone IGF F3J22, obtained from the *Arabidopsis* stock center, Ohio State University). A 7 kb fragment containing part of *ATPAC* and additional 5' regulatory sequences was subcloned into a plasmid vector (pBluescript). A restriction map of *ATPAC* is found in Fig. 3. The corresponding cDNA clone of *ATPAC* is found in SEQ ID NO:1 and its restriction map is Fig. 4.

Among the unique features of this nucleic acid molecule as compared with other *mdr*-like genes from plants are its inducibility by certain compounds, including NPPB and herbicides, and its preferential expression in roots. The promoter regulatory region of *ATPAC* comprises residues 1-3429 of SEQ ID NO:10.

Although the *ATPAC* cDNA clone from *Arabidopsis thaliana* is described and exemplified herein, this invention is intended to encompass nucleic acid sequences and proteins from other plant species that are sufficiently similar to be used instead of *ATPAC* nucleic acid and proteins for the purposes described below. These include, but are not limited to, allelic variants and natural mutants of SEQ ID NO:1, which are likely to

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be found in different species of plants or varieties of *Arabidopsis*.

Because such variants are expected to possess certain differences in nucleotide and amino acid sequence, this invention provides an isolated pLPAC nucleic acid molecule having at least about 60% (preferably 70% and more preferably over 80%) sequence homology in the coding regions with the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10 (and, most preferably, specifically comprising the coding region of SEQ ID NO:1). Also provided are nucleic acids that encode a polypeptide that is at least about 40% (preferably 50% and most preferably 60%) similar to residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2. Also provided are nucleic acids that hybridize to the nucleic acids of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:10, or nucleic acids encoding the regions of residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2, preferably under moderate stringency (more preferably, high stringency, and most preferably, very high stringency).

In other preferred embodiments, the nucleic acids have a restriction digest map that is identical for at least 3 enzymes (more preferably 6 enzymes and most preferably 9 enzymes) to the maps shown in Figs. 3 or 4. In another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids have a restriction digest map identical to those shown in Fig. 3 for enzymes *XhoI*, *XcmI* and *SpeI* (preferably additionally *SacI*, *PacI* and *BsaI*, and most preferably additionally *AclI*, *BanI* and *SnaBI*). In another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids have a restriction digest map identical to those shown in Fig. 4 for enzymes *XbaI*, *TatI* and *NciI* (preferably additionally *DraI*, *BsmI* and *BclI*, and most preferably additionally *AccI*, *BsgI* and *TliI*). The nucleic acids of the invention are at least 20 nucleic

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acids in length (preferably at least 50 nucleic acids and most preferably at least 100 nucleic acids).

In accordance with the invention, novel *plPAC* genes from two plant species, *Brassica napus* and  
5 *Arabidopsis thaliana*, are presented. This constitutes the first description of this unique p-glycoprotein in plants. Indeed, the closest known protein sequence, also from *Arabidopsis*, is only 65% identical suggesting that the *ATPAC* gene is novel and is expected to have novel  
10 properties. The isolation of two *plPAC* genes from different species enables the isolation of further *plPAC* genes from other plant species. Isolated nucleic acids that are *plPAC* genes from any plant species are considered part of the instant invention. In particular,  
15 the nucleic acids of other *plPAC* genes can be isolated using sequences of *ATPAC* that distinguish *plPAC* genes from other plant *mdr* genes according to methods that are well known to those in the art of gene isolation. In particular, sequences that encode residues 1-76, 613-669  
20 and 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2 can be used. In a preferred embodiment, the *plPAC* gene is from any higher plant species (more preferred from a dicot species, and most preferred from a species in Brassicaceae (or Cruciferae)).

25 This invention also provides isolated polypeptide products of the open reading frames of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10, having at least about 70% (preferably 80% and most preferably 90%) sequence identity, or at least about 80% similarity (preferably  
30 90% and more preferably 95%) with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. In another embodiment, the polypeptides of the invention are at least about 40% identical (preferably 50%, and most preferably 60%) to the regions of residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2.

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Because of the natural sequence variation likely to exist among *plPAC* genes, one skilled in the art would expect to find up to about 30-40% nucleotide sequence variation, while still maintaining the unique properties of the *plPAC* gene and encoded polypeptide of the present invention. Such an expectation is due in part to the degeneracy of the genetic code, as well as to the known evolutionary success of conservative amino acid sequence variations, which do not appreciably alter the nature of the encoded protein. Accordingly, such variants are considered substantially the same as one another and are included within the scope of the present invention.

Also provided are transgenic plants transformed with part or all of the nucleic acids of the invention. Transgenic plants that over-express a *plPAC* coding sequence are one embodiment of this aspect of the invention. Example 3 provides for one prototype of such a plant. In a preferred embodiment, the *ATPAC* gene is used, and in a most preferred embodiment SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10 is used. The *plPAC* gene may be placed under a powerful constitutive promoter, such as the Cauliflower Mosaic Virus (CaMV) 35S promoter or the figwort mosaic virus 35S promoter. In a preferred embodiment, the 35SCaMV promoter is used. Transgenic plants expressing the *plPAC* gene under an inducible promoter (either its own promoter or a heterologous promoter) are also contemplated to be within the scope of the present invention. Inducible plant promoters include the tetracycline repressor/operator controlled promoter. In a preferred embodiment, a native *plPAC* promoter is used, and in a most preferred embodiment, residues 1-3429 of SEQ ID NO:10 is used. Plant species that are contemplated for overexpression of a *plPAC* coding sequence include, but are not limited to, soybean.

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In another embodiment, overexpression of *plPAC* is induced to generate a co-suppression effect. This excess expression serves to promote down-regulation of both endogenous and exogenous *plPAC* genes.

5 In some instances, it may be desirable to down-regulate or inhibit expression of endogenous *plPAC* in plants possessing the gene. Accordingly, *plPAC* nucleic acid molecules, or fragments thereof, may also be utilized to control the production of *plPAC*-encoded P-glycoproteins. In one embodiment, full-length *plPAC* antisense molecules or antisense oligonucleotides, targeted to specific regions of *plPAC*-encoded RNA that are critical for translation, are used. The use of antisense molecules to decrease expression levels of a pre-determined gene is known in the art. In a preferred  
10 embodiment, antisense molecules are provided *in situ* by transforming plant cells with a DNA construct which, upon transcription, produces the antisense sequences. Such constructs can be designed to produce full-length or partial antisense sequences. One example of antisense *plPAC* transgenic plants is given in Example 3.  
15 20

In another embodiment, knock-out plants are obtained by screening a T-DNA mutagenized plant population for insertions in the *plPAC* gene (see Krysan et al., 1996, PNAS 93:8145). One example of this  
25 embodiment of the invention is found in Example 3. Optionally, transgenic plants can be created containing mutations in the region encoding the active site of *plPAC*. These last two embodiments are preferred over the use of anti-sense constructs due to the high homology  
30 among P-glycoproteins.

The promoter of *ATPAC* is also provided in accordance with the invention. This promoter has the useful properties of root expression and inducability by

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NPPB. The prototypic example of this aspect of the invention is residues 1-3429 of SEQ ID NO:10. It is anticipated that pLPAC genes from other plant species will likewise exhibit the aforementioned useful properties. As these promoter regions can easily be isolated from the pLPAC genes that are provided with the invention, all plant pLPAC gene promoters are provided with the invention. The nucleic acids of the invention therefore include a nucleic acid molecule that is at least about 70% identical (preferably 80% and most preferably 90%) to the residues 1-3429 of SEQ ID NO:10. Also provided are nucleic acids that hybridize to the nucleic acid residues 1-3429 of SEQ ID NO:10 preferably under moderate stringency (more preferably, high stringency, and most preferably, very high stringency).

The present invention also provides antibodies capable of immuno-specifically binding to polypeptides of the invention. Polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies directed toward any of the peptides encoded by pLPAC may be prepared according to standard methods. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared according to general methods of Köhler and Milstein, following standard protocols. In a preferred embodiment, antibodies are prepared, which react immuno-specifically with various epitopes of the pLPAC-encoded polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies are immunologically specific to the polypeptide of residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2.

The following description sets forth the general procedures involved in practicing the present invention. To the extent that specific materials are mentioned, it is merely for purposes of illustration and is not intended to limit the invention. Unless otherwise specified, general cloning procedures, such as those set

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forth in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1989) (hereinafter "Sambrook et al.") or Ausubel et al. (eds) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons (1997) (hereinafter "Ausubel et al.") are used.

### III. Preparation of *PLPAC* Nucleic Acid Molecules, encoded Polypeptides, Antibodies Specific for the Polypeptides and Transgenic Plants

#### 1. Nucleic Acid Molecules

*PLPAC* nucleic acid molecules of the invention may be prepared by two general methods: (1) they may be synthesized from appropriate nucleotide triphosphates, or (2) they may be isolated from biological sources. Both methods utilize protocols well known in the art.

The availability of nucleotide sequence information, such as the cDNA having SEQ ID NO:1, enables preparation of an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention by oligonucleotide synthesis. Synthetic oligonucleotides may be prepared by the phosphoramidite method employed in the Applied Biosystems 38A DNA Synthesizer or similar devices. The resultant construct may be purified according to methods known in the art, such as high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Long, double-stranded polynucleotides, such as a DNA molecule of the present invention, must be synthesized in stages, due to the size limitations inherent in current oligonucleotide synthetic methods. Thus, for example, a long double-stranded molecule may be synthesized as several smaller segments of appropriate complementarity. Complementary segments thus produced may be annealed such that each segment possesses appropriate cohesive termini for attachment of an adjacent segment. Adjacent segments may be ligated by annealing cohesive termini in the



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presence of DNA ligase to construct an entire long double-stranded molecule. A synthetic DNA molecule so constructed may then be cloned and amplified in an appropriate vector.

5            *PlPAC* genes also may be isolated from appropriate biological sources using methods known in the art. In fact, the *ATPAC* clone was isolated from an *Arabidopsis* cDNA library using a partial clone obtained from *Brassica napus*. In alternative embodiments, genomic  
10 clones of *plPAC* may be isolated.

In accordance with the present invention, nucleic acids having the appropriate level sequence homology with part or all the coding regions of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10 may be identified by using  
15 hybridization and washing conditions of appropriate stringency. For example, hybridizations may be performed, according to the method of Sambrook et al., using a hybridization solution comprising: 5X SSC, 5X Denhardt's reagent, 1.0% SDS, 100 µg/ml denatured,  
20 fragmented salmon sperm DNA, 0.05% sodium pyrophosphate and up to 50% formamide. Hybridization is carried out at 37-42°C for at least six hours. Following hybridization, filters are washed as follows: (1) 5 minutes at room temperature in 2X SSC and 1% SDS; (2) 15 minutes at room  
25 temperature in 2X SSC and 0.1% SDS; (3) 30 minutes-1 hour at 37°C in 2X SSC and 0.1% SDS; (4) 2 hours at 45-55° in 2X SSC and 0.1% SDS, changing the solution every 30 minutes.

One common formula for calculating the  
30 stringency conditions required to achieve hybridization between nucleic acid molecules of a specified sequence homology (Sambrook et al., 1989):

$$T_m = 81.5^{\circ}\text{C} + 16.6\text{Log} [\text{Na}^+] + 0.41(\% \text{G+C}) - 0.63 (\% \text{formamide}) - 600/\text{\#bp in duplex}$$

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As an illustration of the above formula, using  $[N+] = [0.368]$  and 50% formamide, with GC content of 42% and an average probe size of 200 bases, the  $T_m$  is 57°C. The  $T_m$  of a DNA duplex decreases by 1 - 1.5°C with every 1% decrease in homology. Thus, targets with greater than about 75% sequence identity would be observed using a hybridization temperature of 42°C.

The stringency of the hybridization and wash depend primarily on the salt concentration and temperature of the solutions. In general, to maximize the rate of annealing of the probe with its target, the hybridization is usually carried out at salt and temperature conditions that are 20-25°C below the calculated  $T_m$  of the of the hybrid. Wash conditions should be as stringent as possible for the degree of identity of the probe for the target. In general, wash conditions are selected to be approximately 12-20°C below the  $T_m$  of the hybrid. In regards to the nucleic acids of the current invention, a moderate stringency hybridization is defined as hybridization in 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS and 100 µg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 42°C, and wash in 2X SSC and 0.5% SDS at 55°C for 15 minutes. A high stringency hybridization is defined as hybridization in 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS and 100 µg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 42°C, and wash in 1X SSC and 0.5% SDS at 65°C for 15 minutes. A very high stringency hybridization is defined as hybridization in 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS and 100 µg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 42°C, and wash in 0.1X SSC and 0.5% SDS at 65°C for 15 minutes.

Nucleic acids of the present invention may be maintained as DNA in any convenient cloning vector. In a preferred embodiment, clones are maintained in plasmid

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cloning/expression vector, such as pGEM-T (Promega Biotech, Madison, WI) or pBluescript (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA), either of which is propagated in a suitable *E. coli* host cell.

5            *plPAC* nucleic acid molecules of the invention include cDNA, genomic DNA, RNA, and fragments thereof which may be single- or double-stranded. Thus, this invention provides oligonucleotides (sense or antisense strands of DNA or RNA) having sequences capable of  
10 hybridizing with at least one sequence of a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention, such as selected segments of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10. Such oligonucleotides are useful as probes for detecting *plPAC* genes or mRNA in test samples, e.g. by PCR amplification,  
15 mapping of genes or for the positive or negative regulation of expression of *plPAC* genes at or before translation of the mRNA into proteins.

          The *plPAC* promoter is also expected to be useful in connection with the present invention, inasmuch  
20 as it is inducible in plants upon exposure to anion channel blockers. As mentioned above, seven-kilobase fragment of genomic DNA has been isolated, which contains part or all of the *plPAC* promoter from *Arabidopsis thaliana*. This promoter can be used in chimeric gene  
25 constructs to facilitate inducible expression of any coding sequence of interest, upon exposure to NPPB or similar-acting compounds.

## 2. Proteins

30            Polypeptides encoded by *plPAC* nucleic acids of the invention may be prepared in a variety of ways, according to known methods. If produced *in situ* the polypeptides may be purified from appropriate sources, e.g., plant roots or other plant parts.

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Alternatively, the availability of nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides enables production of the proteins using *in vitro* expression methods known in the art. For example, a cDNA or gene may be cloned into  
5 an appropriate *in vitro* transcription vector, such a pSP64 or pSP65 for *in vitro* transcription, followed by cell-free translation in a suitable cell-free translation system, such as wheat germ or rabbit reticulocytes. In *in vitro* transcription and translation systems are  
10 commercially available, e.g., from Promega Biotech, Madison, Wisconsin or BRL, Rockville, Maryland.

According to a preferred embodiment, larger quantities of pIPAC-encoded polypeptide may be produced by expression in a suitable procaryotic or eucaryotic  
15 system. For example, part or all of a DNA molecule, such as the cDNA having SEQ ID NO:1, may be inserted into a plasmid vector adapted for expression in a bacterial cell (such as *E. coli*) or a yeast cell (such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), or into a baculovirus vector for expression  
20 in an insect cell. Such vectors comprise the regulatory elements necessary for expression of the DNA in the host cell, positioned in such a manner as to permit expression of the DNA in the host cell. Such regulatory elements required for expression include promoter sequences,  
25 transcription initiation sequences and, optionally, enhancer sequences.

The pIPAC polypeptide produced by gene expression in a recombinant procaryotic or eucaryotic system may be purified according to methods known in the  
30 art. In a preferred embodiment, a commercially available expression/secretion system can be used, whereby the recombinant protein is expressed and thereafter secreted from the host cell, to be easily purified from the surrounding medium. If expression/secretion vectors are

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not used, an alternative approach involves purifying the recombinant protein by affinity separation, such as by immunological interaction with antibodies that bind specifically to the recombinant protein. Such methods  
5 are commonly used by skilled practitioners.

The pIPAC-encoded polypeptides of the invention, prepared by the aforementioned methods, may be analyzed according to standard procedures.

### 10 C. Transgenic Plants

Transgenic plants expressing the pIPAC gene can be generated using standard plant transformation methods known to those skilled in the art. These include, but are not limited to, *Agrobacterium* vectors, PEG treatment  
15 of protoplasts, biolistic DNA delivery, UV laser microbeam, gemini virus vectors, calcium phosphate treatment of protoplasts, electroporation of isolated protoplasts, agitation of cell suspensions with microbeads coated with the transforming DNA, direct DNA  
20 uptake, liposome-mediated DNA uptake, and the like. Such methods have been published in the art. See, e.g., Methods for Plant Molecular Biology (Weissbach & Weissbach, eds., 1988); Methods in Plant Molecular Biology (Schuler & Zielinski, eds., 1989); Plant  
25 Molecular Biology Manual (Gelvin, Schilperoort, Verma, eds., 1993); and Methods in Plant Molecular Biology - A Laboratory Manual (Maliga, Klessig, Cashmore, Grissem & Varner, eds., 1994).

The method of transformation depends upon the  
30 plant to be transformed. The biolistic DNA delivery method is useful for nuclear transformation. In another embodiment of the invention, *Agrobacterium* vectors are used to advantage for efficient transformation of plant nuclei.

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In a preferred embodiment, the gene is introduced into plant nuclei in *Agrobacterium* binary vectors. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, BIN19 (Bevan, 1984, Nucleic Acid Res 12: 8711-8721) and derivatives thereof, the pBI vector series (Jefferson et al., 1987, PNAS 83:8447-51), and binary vectors pGA482 and pGA492 (An, 1986) and others (for review, see An, 1995, Methods Mol Biol 44:47-58). In preferred embodiments, the pPZP211 vector (Hajdukiewicz et al., 1994, PMB 25:989-994) or PCGN7366 (Calgene, CA) are used. DNA constructs for transforming a selected plant comprise a coding sequence of interest operably linked to appropriate 5' (e.g., promoters and translational regulatory sequences) and 3' regulatory sequences (e.g., terminators).

Using an *Agrobacterium* binary vector system for transformation, the *pLPAC* coding region, under control of a constitutive or inducible promoter as described above, is linked to a nuclear drug resistance marker, such as kanamycin resistance. *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of plant nuclei is accomplished according to the following procedure:

- (1) the gene is inserted into the selected *Agrobacterium* binary vector;
- (2) transformation is accomplished by co-cultivation of plant tissue (e.g., leaf discs) with a suspension of recombinant *Agrobacterium*, followed by incubation (e.g., two days) on growth medium in the absence of the drug used as the selective medium (see, e.g., Horsch et al. 1985, Cold Spring Harb Symp Quant Biol. 50:433-7);
- (3) plant tissue is then transferred onto the selective medium to identify transformed tissue; and
- (4) identified transformants are regenerated

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to intact plants.

It should be recognized that the amount of expression, as well as the tissue specificity of expression of the *plPAC* gene in transformed plants can vary depending on the position of their insertion into the nuclear genome. Such position effects are well known in the art. For this reason, several nuclear transformants should be regenerated and tested for expression of the transgene.

10

#### IV. Uses of *PlPAC* Nucleic Acids, Encoded Proteins and Antibodies

##### 1. *PlPAC* Nucleic Acids

15

*PlPAC* nucleic acids may be used for a variety of purposes in accordance with the present invention. The DNA, RNA, or fragments thereof may be used as probes to detect the presence of and/or expression of *plPAC* genes. Methods in which *plPAC* nucleic acids may be utilized as probes for such assays include, but are not limited to: (1) *in situ* hybridization; (2) Southern hybridization (3) northern hybridization; and (4) assorted amplification reactions such as polymerase chain reactions (PCR).

20

25

The *plPAC* nucleic acids of the invention may also be utilized as probes to identify related genes from other plant species. As is well known in the art and described above, hybridization stringencies may be adjusted to allow hybridization of nucleic acid probes with complementary sequences of varying degrees of homology. Thus, *plPAC* nucleic acids may be used to advantage to identify and characterize other genes of varying degrees of relation to the exemplary *ATPAC*, thereby enabling further characterization of this family

30

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of genes in plants. Additionally, they may be used to identify genes encoding proteins that interact with the P-glycoprotein encoded by *plPAC* (e.g., by the "interaction trap" technique).

5

## 2. *PlPAC* Proteins and Antibodies

Purified *plPAC*-encoded P-glycoproteins, or fragments thereof, may be used to produce polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies which also may serve as sensitive  
10 detection reagents for the presence and accumulation of plant P-glycoproteins in cultured plant cells or tissues and in intact plants. Recombinant techniques enable expression of fusion proteins containing part or all of the *plPAC*-encoded protein. The full length protein or  
15 fragments of the protein may be used to advantage to generate an array of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies specific for various epitopes of the protein, thereby providing even greater sensitivity for detection of the protein in cells or tissue.

20 Polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies immunologically specific for *plPAC*-encoded proteins may be used in a variety of assays designed to detect and quantitate the protein. Such assays include, but are not limited to: (1) flow cytometric analysis; (2)  
25 immunochemical localization in cultured cells or tissues; and (3) immunoblot analysis (e.g., dot blot, Western blot) of extracts from various cells and tissues.

Polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies that immunospecifically interact with one or more of the  
30 polypeptides encoded by *plPAC* can be utilized for identifying and purifying such proteins. For example, antibodies may be utilized for affinity separation of proteins with which they immunospecifically interact. Antibodies may also be used to immunoprecipitate proteins



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from a sample containing a mixture of proteins and other biological molecules.

### 3. plPAC Transgenic Plants

5 Transgenic plants that over- or under- express plPAC can be used in a varied of agronomic and research applications. From the foregoing discussion, it can be seen that plPAC and its homologs, and transgenic plants containing them will be useful for improving stress  
10 resistance or tolerance in plants. This provides an avenue for developing marginal or toxic soil environments for crop production. Both over- and under-expressing plPAC transgenic plants have great utility in the research of herbicides and other xenobiotic compounds.

15 As discussed above and in greater detail in Example 1, the similarity between plant and mammalian *mdr* genes indicates that their functional aspects will also be conserved. Thus, plPAC is expected to play an important role in the exclusion of toxic metabolic or  
20 xenobiotic compounds from cells. The fact that plPAC also is inducible and appears to be preferentially expressed in roots, where contact with such compounds often occurs, makes plPAC particularly desirable for genetic engineering of plants to increase their tolerance  
25 to such compounds. Accordingly, plants engineered to overexpress the plPAC gene should be resistant to a wide range of chemicals, both intentionally applied as herbicides or unintentionally as wastes. Examples of the kinds of xenobiotics that should be detoxified by the  
30 plPAC of the invention include, but are not limited to, hydrophobic (i.e., lipophilic) herbicides and other compounds, such as 3(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1, dimethyl urea (also known as DCMU or Diuron, available from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) or other hydrophobic

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compounds that disrupt photosynthetic electron transport, as well as Metachlor (Ciba Geigy, Basel Switzerland), Taurocholate (Sigma Chemical Co.), Primisulfuron (Ciba Geigy), and IRL-1803.

5           As illustrated in Example 2, plant cells that over-express a *plPAC* gene have surprisingly higher growth rate with or without the xenobiotic compound Rhodamine 6G. It is contemplated that *plPAC* overexpression may be a generally useful way to increase plant and plant cell  
10 culture growth, even without the presence of xenobiotic compounds.

The following specific examples are provided to illustrate embodiments of the invention. They are not  
15 intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

#### EXAMPLE 1

#### 20           Cloning and Analysis of a *PlPAC From Arabidopsis thaliana*

The *plPAC* of the present invention was identified by its up-regulation in response to a chloride  
25 ion channel blocker. *Brassica napus* plants were grown either in the presence or absence of 20  $\mu$ M 5-nitro-2-(3-phenylpropylamino) benzoic acid (NPPB). After five days, the roots of the seedlings were harvested and total RNA was extracted separately from the treated and untreated  
30 plants. From the total RNA preparations, poly (A)+ RNA was isolated and used as the starting material to create a cDNA subtraction library, using the CLONTECH PCR-SELECT™ cDNA Subtraction Kit and accompanying instructions (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc., Palo Alto,  
35 CA).

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Using the subtractive hybridization kit, a gene fragment was identified that was up-regulated in response to treatment of the plants with NPPB. This fragment (0.5 kb) was used to screen a cDNA library of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, from which a full-length cDNA clone was isolated. The nucleotide sequence of this cDNA clone, referred to as ATPAC (*Arabidopsis thaliana* putative anion channel) is set forth below as SEQ ID NO:1.

The 3.76 kb cDNA clone encodes a polypeptide 1,254 amino acids in length. The deduced amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:1 is shown in Figure 1 as "atpac" (SEQ ID NO:2), in a lineup with the following sequences: (1) hmdr1 (SEQ ID NO:3); (2) mmdr1 (SEQ ID NO:4); (3) hmdr3 (SEQ ID NO:5); (4) mmdr2 (SEQ ID NO:6); (5) atpgp1 (SEQ ID NO:7); and (6) atpgp2 (SEQ ID NO:8). A consensus sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) is also shown.

A search of various sequence databases indicates that ATPAC is a new and distinct member of the *mdr* family of ABC transporters. In none of the databases, including the EST collection, does an exact match exist. The ABC transporter family is very large, consisting of at least two sub-groups, *mrp* and homologs and *mdr* and homologs. The only examples of plant *mdr*-like genes are *atpgp1* and *atpgp2* from *A. thaliana* and two homologs from potato and barley, respectively. Though the *atpgp1* and *atpgp2* genes are similar to ATPAC, they are only 51 and 50% identical, respectively, indicating that ATPAC is a distinct gene by comparison. Sequence homology with the potato and barley *mdr*-like genes is even more divergent. Another difference between the *atpgp1* gene and the ATPAC gene is their respective preferential expression in inflorescens and roots, respectively.

## EXAMPLE 2

Effect of ATPAC Expression in Bacterial Cells  
on Their Ability to Detoxify Rhodamine 6G

The compound Rhodamine 6G is a well known substrate of mammalian p-glycoproteins (Kolaczowski et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271: 31543-31548, 1996). The ability of a cell to detoxify the compound is indicative of activity of p-glycoproteins. A bacterial cell line was transformed with an expression vector comprising ATPAC. The growth rate of transformed and non-transformed cells was then measured, in the presence or absence of Rhodamine 6G. Results are shown in Figure 2. As can be seen, ATPAC-expressing cells grown in the absence of the drug had the best growth rate. Moreover, even in the presence of the drug, the cells grew more quickly than non-transformed cells in the presence or absence of Rhodamine 6G. These results demonstrate that ATPAC encodes a functional and robust p-glycoprotein.

## Example 3

Transgenic Plants the Overexpress  
and Underexpress ATPAC

**Transformation construct.** The *Agrobacterium* binary vector pPZP211 (Hajdukiewicz et al., 1994 Plant Mol. Biol. 25:989-994) was digested with *EcoRI* and *SmaI*, and self-ligated. This molecule was named pPZP211'. The *Agrobacterium* binary vector pCGN7366 (Calgene, CA) was digested with *XhoI* and cloned in *SalI*-digested pPZP211'. We named this binary vector pPZP-PCGN. The 3.8 kb full-length ATPAC cDNA was cloned into the pGH19 vector. After digestion with *SmaI* (in the multiple cloning site upstream) and *EcoRI*, a 3.1 kb cDNA fragment was cut out.

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This *SmaI-EcoRI* 3.1 kb fragment was cloned into the *SmaI/EcoRI* site of pPZP-pCGN. The rest of ATPAC gene was amplified using polymerase chain reaction to have translationally fused HA-tag at its 3'-terminal. After  
5 ligating *EcoRI* linkers to the ends of the resulting PCR product, the 0.7 kb fragment was cloned into the *EcoRI* site of the *SmaI-EcoRI* 3.1 kb ATPAC fragment in pPZP-pCGN. The final construct was named pATPAC-OE.

Plant transformation. pATPAC-OE was introduced  
10 into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain by a direct transformation method. *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation was performed using vacuum infiltration (Bechtold et al., 1993, . CR Acad. Sci. [III] 316: 1194-1199.)

15 T1 plants which survived on kanamycin-containing plates were selected, transplanted into soil and grown to set T2 seed. T3 seeds were collected from kanamycin-resistant T2 plants. T3 plants which showed 100% kanamycin-resistance were selected and  
20 were considered homozygous for the transgene.

Antisense Plants. The full length cDNA in pBluescript SK(-) vector (Stratagene, CA) is digested with *EcoRI* (there is a cleavage site in the upstream  
25 polylinker) and *SspI*. The resulting 1.3 Kb fragment representing a 5' portion of the *AtPAC* cDNA was cloned into the aforementioned pPZP-PCGN, which had been digested with *EcoRI/SmaI*, ensuring that this fragment of the cDNA was inserted in the antisense orientation. This  
30 construct was named pATPAC-AE. pATPAC-AE was introduced into *Arabidopsis* plants by *Agrobacterium* transformation, as described above.

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Knock-out Plants. The method of Krysan et al (1996, PNAS 93:8145, incorporated by reference herein) was followed using the following primers:

Gene-specific primers:

- 5 AtpacF: CACTGCTCAATGATCTCGTTTTCTCACTA (SEQ ID NO:11)  
AtpacR: CTTGAATCACACCAATGCAATCAACACCTC (SEQ ID NO:12)  
Primers for T-DNA left boarder:  
JL202: CATTTTATAATAACGCTGCGGACATCTAC (SEQ ID NO:13)  
JL270: TTTCTCCATATTGACCATCATACTCAT TG (SEQ ID NO:14)

10

- While certain of the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described and specifically exemplified above, it is not intended that the invention be limited to such embodiments. Various  
15 modifications may be made thereto without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention, as set forth in the following claims.

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**What is claimed:**

1. A nucleic acid isolated from a plant, which encodes a p-glycoprotein that is inducible by exposure of the plant to NPPB.

2. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 1, which is preferentially expressed in plant roots upon exposure of the plant to NPPB.

3. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 1, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of *Brassica napus* and *Arabidopsis thaliana* and is 3850-4150 nucleotides long.

4. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 1, which has the restriction sites shown in Figure 4 for at least three enzymes.

5. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 4, which encodes a polypeptide having SEQ ID NO:2.

6. The isolated nucleic acid of claim 5, which is a cDNA comprising a coding region selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:10.

7. An isolated protein, which is a product of expression of part or all of the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

8. Antibodies immunologically specific for the protein of claim 7.

9. A expression cassette, which comprises a

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*plPAC* gene coding sequence operably linked to a promoter.

10. The expression cassette of claim 9, which comprises a *plPAC* gene from *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

5

11. The expression cassette of claim 10, in which the promoter is the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter.

10

12. The expression cassette of claim 10, in which the *plPAC* gene is part or all of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10.

15

13. A vector comprising the expression cassette of claim 9.

20

14. The vector of claim 13, which is comprised of an *Agrobacterium* binary vector selected from the group consisting of pPZP211 and pCGN7366.

25

15. A method for producing a plant with enhanced resistance to xenobiotic compounds by transforming *in vitro* the plant with the expression cassette of claim 9.

30

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the transformation step further uses the vector of claim 13.

17. A transgenic plant produced by the method of claim 15.

18. A reproductive unit from the transgenic plant of claim 17.



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19. A cell from the transgenic plant of claim 17.

20. A recombinant DNA molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, operably linked to a vector for transforming cells.

21. A cell transformed with the recombinant DNA molecule of claim 20.

10

22. The cell of claim 21, selected from the group consisting of bacterial cells, yeast cells and plant cells.

15

23. A transgenic plant regenerated from the transformed cell of claim 22.

20

24. An isolated nucleic acid molecule of at least 20 nucleotides in length having a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

a) SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:10;

b) a nucleic acid sequence that is at least about 60% homologous to the coding regions of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10;

25

c) a sequence hybridizing with SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:10 at moderate stringency;

d) a sequence encoding part or all of a polypeptide having SEQ ID NO:2;

30

e) a sequence encoding an amino acid sequence that is at least about 70% identical to SEQ ID NO:2;

f) a sequence encoding an amino acid sequence that is at least about 80% similar to SEQ ID NO:2;

g) a sequence encoding an amino acid sequence that is at least about 40% similar to residues 1-76, 613-

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669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2; and

h) a sequence hybridizing at moderate stringency to a sequence encoding residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2.

5

25. A polypeptide produced by expression of the nucleic acid sequence of claim 24.

26. Antibodies immunologically specific for the polypeptide of claim 24.

10

27. An oligonucleotide between about 10 and about 100 nucleotides in length, which specifically hybridizes at moderate stringency with a portion of the nucleic acid molecule of claim 24.

15

28. A recombinant DNA molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 24, operably linked to a vector for transforming cells.

20

29. A cell transformed with the recombinant DNA molecule of claim 28.

25

30. The cell of claim 29, selected from the group consisting of bacterial cells, yeast cells and plant cells.

31. A transgenic plant regenerated from the cell of claim 30.

30

32. An isolated plant p-glycoprotein, which is inducible upon exposure of the plant to NPPB.

33. The p-glycoprotein of claim 32, which

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confers upon a cell in which it is found resistance to Rhodamine 6G.

34. The p-glycoprotein of claim 33, which is  
5 preferentially produced in roots upon the exposure to the NPPB.

35. The p-glycoprotein of claim 34, from a  
plant selected from the group consisting of *Brassica napus*  
10 and *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

36. The p-glycoprotein of claim 35, having an amino acid sequence that selected from the group consisting of:

15 a) an amino acid sequence that is at least 80% similar to SEQ ID NO:2;

b) an amino acid sequence that is at least 70% identical to SEQ ID NO:2;

c) an amino acid sequence that is at least 40%  
20 similar to residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2; and

d) an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence hybridizing at moderate stringency to a amino acid sequence encoding residues 1-76, 613-669 or  
25 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2.

37. Antibodies immunologically specific for the p-glycoprotein of claim 32.

30 38 The antibodies of claim 35, that are immunologically specific to residues 1-76, 613-669 or 1144-1161 of SEQ ID NO:2.

39. A plant p-glycoprotein gene promoter which

is inducible by NPPB.

40. The plant p-glycoprotein gene promoter of claim 39, that is part or all of residues 1-3429 of SEQ ID  
5 NO:10.

41. A plant with reduced levels of plPAC protein.

10 42. The plant of claim 41, wherein the native plPAC gene is mutated.

43. The plant of claim 42, wherein the plPAC gene is mutated due to the insertion of a T-DNA.  
15

44. A method for making the plant of claim 42, wherein a population of mutated plants are screened using at least one of SEQ ID NOS:11-14 as PCR primers.

20 45. The method of claim 44, wherein the population of plants is mutated by T-DNA insertion.

hmdr1 1 MDLEGRNGGAKKQNF...FKLNKSEKQKKEKPT..VSVFMYRYSNWLDKLYMVVGTIAAIHAGGLPLMLVFGENTDIFANAGNLEDLMSNITNRSNDINDTGF.  
atpac 1 ~~~~~MSETNTDAKTVPAEAEKKQESLPFFKLFSPADKFDYLLMFVGSGLAIVHGSSMPFFLLFGQVNGVFGKQMDL.....  
consensus 1 md e g a 1 s dr kkk vgv lfrvadw Dkl M lgtlaaliHgs lplmmivfgemtd fa s

hmdr1 105 MN..LEEDMTRAYYYSGIGAGVVAAYIQVSWFCLAGRQIHKTRKQFFHAIMRQEIOWFDVH.DVGELNTRLTDDVSCKTNEVIGDKIMFFQSQMATFFTGIVGFTTRG  
mmdr1 102 SNSSLEENAIYAYTIGIGAGVLIYAYIQVSLWCLAAGRQIHKTRKQFFHAIMRQEIOWFDVH.DVGELNTRLTDDVSCKINDGIGDKIMFFQSQITIFLAGIIGFISG  
atpac 77 ..HQMVEVSRYSLYFVLGLVVCFSYAEIACMYSGERQVAALRKYLEAVLKQDVGFDDTARTGDIVSVSTDTLLVQDAISEKVGNFHILSTFLAGLVGVFVSA  
atppp1 80 ..EKOMEVLKIALYFIUVGAIIWASSWAEISCMWSEGERQTTQRIKYLEALNQDIOFFDTEVRTSDVFAINTDAVMVQDAISEKLGNFHIMATFVSGVGFVAV  
atppp2 73 ..KOASHRVAKYSLDFVYLSVAILFSSWLEVACWMTGERQAAKRRAYLRSLMSQDISLFDTEASTGEVISAITSDILVQDALSEKVGNFHILYISRFIAGPAIGFTSV  
consensus 111 k leeemtrYayyyvglgagvly ayiqvs W laagRQirkir kffhailrQeigwFD1 tgelntrltdDiskindgigDKVGMffq vatFlagfivGF1 g

hmdr3 214 WKLTIVIMAIPIGLSAAVWAKILSAFSDKELAAAYAKAGAVAEALGAIRTVIAFGGQNKELERYQHLENAKEIGIKKAI SANISMGI AFLLIYAS YALAFWYGSTLV  
mmdr2 211 WKLTIVIMAIPIGLSTAVWAKILSTFSDKELAAAYAKAGAVAEALGAIRTVIAFGGQNKELERYQHLENAKEIGIKKAI SANISMGI AFLLIYAS YALAFWYGSTLV  
hmdr1 212 WKLTIVILAI SPVLGSAVWAKILSSFTDKELAAAYAKAGAVAEALGAIRTVIAFGGQNKELERYQKLEERKNLEAKRIGIKKAITANISIGIAFLIYAS YALAFWYGSTLV  
mmdr1 211 WKLTIVILAVSPLIGLSALWAKVLTSTFTNKELQAYAKAGAVAEALGAIRTVIAFGGQNKELERYQKLEERKNLEAKRIGIKKAITANISIGIAFLIYAS YALAFWYGSTLV  
atpac 185 WKLALLSVAVIPGIAFAGGLYATITGITSKRESYANAGVIAEQALQAVRTVYSYVGSKALNAYSDAIOYTLKLYKAGWAKGLGCTYGIACHSWALVFWYAGVFI  
atppp1 188 WQALAVTLAVVPLIYVIGIHTTILSKSNKSOESLSQAGNIVEQTVQIRVVWAFVGSERASOAYSSALKIAOKLGYKTGLAKEMGLCATYFVVFCCYALLIYWGGLV  
atppp2 181 WQISLVTLSIVPLIALAGGIYAFVAGLIARVKRSYIKAGEIAEEVIGNVRTVOAFTGERAVRLYREALENTYKIGRAGLTKGLGSMHCVLFLSWALLVWFTSVV  
consensus 221 WKltVilalspIlgIsaavwakils fs kel ayakagavaEe lgaRtVlafgg kelerYqk le akkiGiKkaiIsa ismG aflliyasYalafWygstlv

hmdr3 324 ISKEYTIGNAMTVFFSILIGAFSVGOAAPCIDAFANARGAAYVIFDIIDNPKIDSFSERGHKPDNIKGNLEFNDVHFSYPSRANVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVGS  
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mmdr1 321 LSKEYSIGVLTVFFSILIGAFSVGOASPIEAFANARGAAYEIFKIDNPKIDSYSKSKHKPDNIKGNLEFRNVHFSYPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVGS  
atpac 295 RNCOTDGGKQAFATFSAIVGMSLQGSFNLGAFSGKAGYKIMEINQRPTIIQDPLDGKLDQVHGNIEFKDVTFSYPSRDPDMIFRNFNIFPFGKTVAVVGSGS  
atppp1 298 RHILNTGGLAIATMFVNMIGGLALQSAPSMAAFKAKVAAAKIFRIIDHKPTTIERNSESQVGLDSVTGIVELKNVDFSYPSRDPDKILNNFCLSVPRAGKTIALVGS  
atppp2 291 HKDIADGGKSTTMLNVVITAGLSLGOAAPDISAFVRAKAAAYPIFKMIERTNTVTKTSKSGRLKGVGHQIQKDATFSYPSRDPDVIFDRNLAIIPAGKIVALVGS  
consensus 331 is eytiG amtvffsIlIgaFsvGqaap idAFanarghay ifkIdn psidsfs Chkpd iKgnlefkdvHfsYPSR evkIlkgnlkv sgqtvalvG SGC

WA

Figure 1 (sheet 1 of 4)

hmdr3 434 GKSTTVQLIQRLYDPDEGTINIDQDIRNFNNVYLREIIGVWSQBPVLFSTTIAENICVGRGNVTMDIEIKKAVKEANAYEFIMKLPKQFDTTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAI  
hmdr2 431 GKSTTVQLIQRLYDPDEGTINIDQDIRNFNNVYLREIIGVWSQBPVLFSTTIAENIRYGRGNVTMDIEIKKAVKEANAYEFIMKLPKQFDTTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAI  
hmdr1 432 GKSTTVQLIQRLYDPDEGTINIDQDIRNFNNVYLREIIGVWSQBPVLFSTTIAENIRYGRGNVTMDIEIKKAVKEANAYEFIMKLPKQFDTTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAI  
hmdr1 431 GKSTTVQLIQRLYDPDEGTINIDQDIRNFNNVYLREIIGVWSQBPVLFSTTIAENIRYGRGNVTMDIEIKKAVKEANAYEFIMKLPKQFDTTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAI  
atpac 405 GKSTTVSLIERFYDPNSGQILLDGVETIKLQKLFREIGLVNQBPALFATFATILENLYGKPDATVVEAASANAHSFIITLLPKGYDTQVGERGVQLSGGQKQRIAI  
atpgp1 408 GKSTTVSLIERFYDPNSGQILLDQDLKTLKLWLRLQIGLVSQBPALFATFATIKENILGRPDADQVEIEEARVANAHHSFIITLLPKGYDTQVGERGVQLSGGQKQRIAI  
atpgp2 401 GKSTVISLIERFEPISGAVLLDGNISSELDIKWLRGQIGLVNQBPALFATFATIRENINILGKODATAEITRAKLSALIFINNLPGEFETQVGERGIQLSGGQKQRIAI  
consensus 441 GKSTTVQLIQRLYDP EG V IDGQDIRTNVRYLREIIGVWSQBPVLFATFATIAENI YGR dvtmdIEIKKAVKEANAYEFIMKLP fdtlvGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAI

**W<sub>B</sub>**

hmdr3 544 ARALVRNPKILLDEATSALDTESEAEVQALDKAREGTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAGFEDGVIIVEQGSSELMKK..EGVYFKLVNMQTSQIQSEE.....F.  
hmdr2 541 ARALVRNPKILLDEATSALDTESEAEVQALDKAREGTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAGFEDGVIIVEQGSSELMKK..EGYFRLVNMQTAGSQILSEE.....FE  
hmdr1 542 ARALVRNPKILLDEATSALDTESEAEVQALDKAREGTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAGFDDGVIIVEKGNHDELMKE..KGIYFKLVNMQTAGNEVELEN.....AA  
hmdr1 541 ARALVRNPKILLDEATSALDTESEAEVQALDKAREGTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAGFDDGVIIVEQGNHDELMRE..KGIYFKLVNMQTAGNEIEPGN.....NA  
atpac 515 ARAMLKOPKILLDEATSALDSESIQVQALDRVMGRTVVVVAHRLCTIRNVDIAVIQGGQVETGTHEELIAK..SGAYSLIRIQEOMVGTRDFSNPSTRSTR  
atpgp1 518 ARAMLKOPKILLDEATSALDSESEKLVQALDRFMIGRTTILIAHRLSTIRKADLVAVLQGGSVSEIGTHDELFSKGENGVYAKLIKQEAHETAMSNARKSARPPS  
atpgp2 511 SRAIVKNPSILLDEATSALDAESKSVQALDRVMGRTVVVVAHRLSTVRNADIIAVVHEGKIVFEGNHENLIS.NPDCGAYSSLLRLQETASLQRPNSLNRSLRPHS  
consensus 551 aralvrnpkilldeatsaldtesaeavQ ALDKar GRtTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAGfedGvive GsHdeLmkk GvYfklv mqt g i n

hmdr3 643 .ELNDEKATRMAPNGWKSRLFRHSTQKNLKNQMCQK...SLDVEDGLEANVPVPSFLKVLKLNKTEWPYFVGVTCATANGGLQPAFVSIFSEIIAIFGPGDD.AVK  
hmdr2 641 VELSDKAAQDVAPNGWKARIFRNSTKSLKSPH..QN...RLDEETNEILDANVPVPSFLKVLKLNKTEWPYFVGVTCATANGGLQPAFVSIFSEIIAIFGPGDD.AVK  
hmdr1 642 DESKSEIDALEMSNDSSRLIRKSTRSVRGSQAQD...RKLSTKEALDESPVPSFWRIMKLNKTEWPYFVGVTCALINGGLQPAFVSIFSKIIGVFTTRIDDPETK  
hmdr1 641 YGQSDTDASLTSEESKSPILIR.RSIYRSVHRKQDE...RRLSKAEAVDEDPVPSFWRILNLSNTEWPYFVGVTCALINGGLQPAFVSIFSKIIGVFTTRIDDPETK  
atpac 623 LSHSLSTKSL...RSGSLRNLSSYSTGADGRIEMISNAETDKTRA...PENYFYRLKLNSNTEWPYFVGVTCALINGGLQPAFVSIFSKIIGVFTTRIDDPETK  
atpgp1 628 ARNSVSSPINTRNSSYGRSPYRRSLDFSTSLSDASSYPNRYNEKLAFAQDANSFWRLAKNSPEWKYALIGSVSVICGSLSAFAYVLSAVLSVLYNPDHEYMI  
atpgp2 620 IKTS.....RELSTRSSFCSEER.ESVTRPDGADPSKKVTVG...RUYSMIRPDWYGVCGTICAFIAGSOMPLEFALGVSOAL.VSYISGWDETO  
consensus 661 s e a m ks 1 R s s qd r d d le vp vsfwrvlkln teWPY vvgtvcaaling lqp Failis ilavf dd vk

hmdr3 748 QOKCNIESLIFLGLIISFTFFLQGTFFGKAGEILTRRLRSMAFKAMLRQDMSWFDDHKNSTGALSTRLATDAQVQATGTRALALIAQNIANLGTGIIISFIYQWLT  
hmdr2 745 QOKCNMFSVLFLGLVLSFTFFLQGTFFGKAGEILTRRLRSMAFKAMLRQDMSWFDDHKNSTGALSTRLATDAQVQATGTRALALIAQNIANLGTGIIISFIYQWLT  
hmdr1 749 RONNLFSLLFALGIIISFTFFLQGTFFGKAGEILTRRLRSMAFKAMLRQDMSWFDDHKNSTGALSTRLATDAQVQATGTRALALIAQNIANLGTGIIISFIYQWLT  
hmdr1 747 RONCNLFSLLFVLMGLISFTVYFFQGTFFGKAGEILTRRLRSMAFKAMLRQDMSWFDDHKNSTGALSTRLATDAQVQATGTRALALIAQNIANLGTGIIISFIYQWLT  
atpac 725 RK.IDKYVFIYIAGLXAVGAYLIQHFFSIMGENTLTRVRNMLSAIRLNEGVFDEHNSSLIARLATDAADVKSALAEIRSVILQNTNLTGTVILSVLYQWLT  
atpgp1 738 KQ.IDKYVFIYIAGLXAVGAYLIQHFFSIMGENTLTRVRNMLSAIRLNEGVFDEHNSSLIARLATDAADVKSALAEIRSVILQNTNLTGTVILSVLYQWLT  
atpgp2 707 KE.IKKIAYLFCFCAVITLIVYTHIEHICFGTMGERLTLRVRENMFRAILKNEIGWFEDEVNTSSMLASHESDATALKTIVVDSTILLQNLGLVTVTSFIILAFILNWRLT  
consensus 771 rq nifsliflglglisflfflqgtffgkageilTrRvR mvfkamLRqdmSWFDD knatg lstrlatDaaqvkgag rlavI QNIanlgtgtiisfiyqWlt

Figure 1 (sheet 2 of 4)

hmdr3	858	LLLLAVPIITAVSIVEMKLAGNAKRDKKLEAAGKIATEAIENTVWSLTQERKFESMYVEKLYGYPYRNSV..QKAHIYGITFESISQAFMYFSYAGCFRFGAYLIVN
hmdr2	855	LLLLSVPPFIATVAGIVEMKMLAGNAKRDKKLEAAGKIATEAIENTVWSLTQERKFESMYVEKLYGYPYRNSV..RKAHIYGITFESISQAFMYFSYAGCFRFGAYLIVN
hmdr1	859	LLLLAVPIITAVSIVEMKMLAGNAKRDKKLEAAGKIATEAIENTVWSLTQERKFESMYVEKLYGYPYRNSV..RKAHIYGITFESISQAFMYFSYAGCFRFGAYLIVN
hmdr1	857	LLLLAVPIITAVSIVEMKMLAGNAKRDKKLEAAGKIATEAIENTVWSLTQERKFESMYVEKLYGYPYRNSV..RKAHIYGITFESISQAFMYFSYAGCFRFGAYLIVN
atpac	834	LLLLVPIITAVSIVEMKMLAGNAKRDKKLEAAGKIATEAIENTVWSLTQERKFESMYVEKLYGYPYRNSV..RKAHIYGITFESISQAFMYFSYAGCFRFGAYLIVN
atpgp1	847	LIVAVFPVAVATVLOKMFMTSGDLEAAHAKGTQIAGEVSNRTVAAFNSEAKIIVLTANLEPPLKR..CFWKGQIAGLFGYGVQFCLYASYALGALVYASWLVKH
atpgp2	816	LVLATYPIVISGHISEKLFMQGYGDLNKAFLKANLAGEVSNRTVAAFNSEAKIIVLTANLEPPLKR..CFWKGQIAGLFGYGVQFCLYASYALGALVYASWLVKH
consensus	881	LLLLAVPIITAVSIVEMKMLAGNAKRDKKLEAAGKIATEAIENTVWSLTQERKFESMYVEKLYGYPYRNSV..RKAHIYGITFESISQAFMYFSYAGCFRFGAYLIVN
hmdr3	966	GHMFRDVIIVFSAIVFGAVALGHASSFAPDYAKAKLSAAHLFMLFERQPLIDSYSEGL.KPDKFEENITFNEVFNYPTRANVPVLOGLSLEVKKGTTLALVGSSEGG
hmdr2	963	GHMFRDVIIVFSAIVFGAVALGHASSFAPDYAKAKLSAAHLFMLFERQPLIDSYSEGL.KPDKFEENITFNEVFNYPTRANVPVLOGLSLEVKKGTTLALVGSSEGG
hmdr1	967	KLMSFEDVILVFSAVFGAMAVGOVSSFAPDYAKAKLSAAHLFMLFERQPLIDSYSEGL.KPDKFEENITFNEVFNYPTRANVPVLOGLSLEVKKGTTLALVGSSEGG
hmdr1	965	QMTFENVMLVFSAVFGAMAGNTSSFAPDYAKAKLSAAHLFMLFERQPLIDSYSEGL.KPDKFEENITFNEVFNYPTRANVPVLOGLSLEVKKGTTLALVGSSEGG
atpac	944	GVSTFSKIVKVVVLVITANSVAETVSLAPEIIRGGEAVGSVFLDRQTRIDDDADAPV.ETIRGDIERHVDFAYPSPRDPVDFNLRIRAGHSHOALVGSSEGG
atpgp1	955	GISDFSKTIRVFMVLMVMSANGAETITLAPDFIKGGOAMRSVFEILDRKTEIEPDDPDTTPVDRRLRGEVELKHLIDFSYSPRPDIQIFRDLRLRAGKTLALVGSSEGG
atpgp2	924	GLAGFKSVMTFMVLITVLAAMGETILALAPDLKGNQMVASVFEILDRKTEIEPDDPDTTPVDRRLRGEVELKHLIDFSYSPRPDIQIFRDLRLRAGKTLALVGSSEGG
consensus	991	ghm f vilv f saiv f ga val gh ass f ap dy ak ak ls aa h l f m l f e r q p l i d s y s e g l . k p d k f e e n i t f n e v f n y p t r a n v p v l o g l s l e v k k g t t l a l v g s s e g g
hmdr3	1075	KSTVQLLEFYDPLAGTVLLDQBAKQNVWLRAQLGIVSQEPILFDCSIAENIAYGNSRVVSQDEIVSAKAAANIHPETLPHKIETRVGDKGTQLSGGQKQRIA
hmdr2	1072	KSTVQLLEFYDPMAGSVLLDQBAKQNVWLRAQLGIVSQEPILFDCSIAENIAYGNSRVVSQDEIVSAKAAANIHPETLPHKIETRVGDKGTQLSGGQKQRIA
hmdr1	1076	KSTVQLLEFYDPLAGTVLLDQBAKQNVWLRAQLGIVSQEPILFDCSIAENIAYGNSRVVSQDEIVSAKAAANIHPETLPHKIETRVGDKGTQLSGGQKQRIA
hmdr1	1074	KSTVQLLEFYDPMAGSVLLDQBAKQNVWLRAQLGIVSQEPILFDCSIAENIAYGNSRVVSQDEIVSAKAAANIHPETLPHKIETRVGDKGTQLSGGQKQRIA
atpac	1053	KSSVIAIERFYDLAGKVMIDGDIIRRLNLKSLRLKIGVQEPALFAATIFDNIAAYGKG..ATESEVIDAARAANAHHGFTISGLPEGYKTPVGERGVQLSGGQKQRIA
atpgp1	1065	KSSVISLIQRYEPSSGRVMIDGDIIRKYNLKAIRKHIAIVPQEPCLFGTTIYENIAYGHEC..ATESEVIDAARAANAHHGFTISGLPEGYKTPVGERGVQLSGGQKQRIA
atpgp2	1031	KSSVISLIQRYEPSSGRVMIDGDIIRKYNLKAIRKHIAIVPQEPCLFGTTIYENIAYGHEC..ATESEVIDAARAANAHHGFTISGLPEGYKTPVGERGVQLSGGQKQRIA
consensus	1101	KstVvqllefydplagtvllldqbaqqnvwlraqlgivsqepilfcdsieniaaygnsrvvsqdeivsaakaaanihpetlphkietryvgdkgtqlsggqkoria

Figure 1 (sheet 3 of 4)

W<sub>B</sub>  
 hmdr3 1185 IARALIRQPOILLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVFQNGRVKEHGHQQLLAQK..GIYFSMVSVOAGTQNL~~~~~  
 hmdr2 1182 IARALIRQPRVILLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVIENGKVKHGHQQLLAQK..GIYFSMVIQAGTQNL~~~~~  
 hmdr1 1186 IARALVRQPHILLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVFQNGRVKEHGHQQLLAQK..GIYFSMVSVOAGTKRQ~~~~~  
 hmdr1 1184 IARALVRQPHILLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVIENGKVKHGHQQLLAQK..GIYFSM..VOAGAKRS~~~~~  
 atpac 1161 IARAVLKNPTVILLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIRGVDICIGIQDGRIVEQGSSEIV.SRPEGAYSRLQLQTHRI~~~~~  
 atpgp1 1173 IARALVRQAEIMLLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIRNAHVIAVIDDGKVAEQGSHLLKNHPDGIYARMIQLORFTHQVIGTSGSSSRVK~~~~~  
 atpgp2 1139 IARAILKNPAILLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIKNADTISVLHGKIVQGGSHRKLVLNK.SGPYFKLISLQQQQP~~~~~  
 consensus 1211 IARALIRQP ILLDEATSEKVVQALDKAREGTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVI ngkVehGtHqqlaqk GiYfsmv vQagt~~~~~  
 hmdr3 1280 ~~~~~  
 hmdr2 1277 ~~~~~  
 hmdr1 1281 ~~~~~  
 hmdr1 1277 ~~~~~  
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 atpgp1 1283 EDDA  
 atpgp2 1234 ~~~~~  
 consensus 1321

Figure 1 (sheet 4 of 4)



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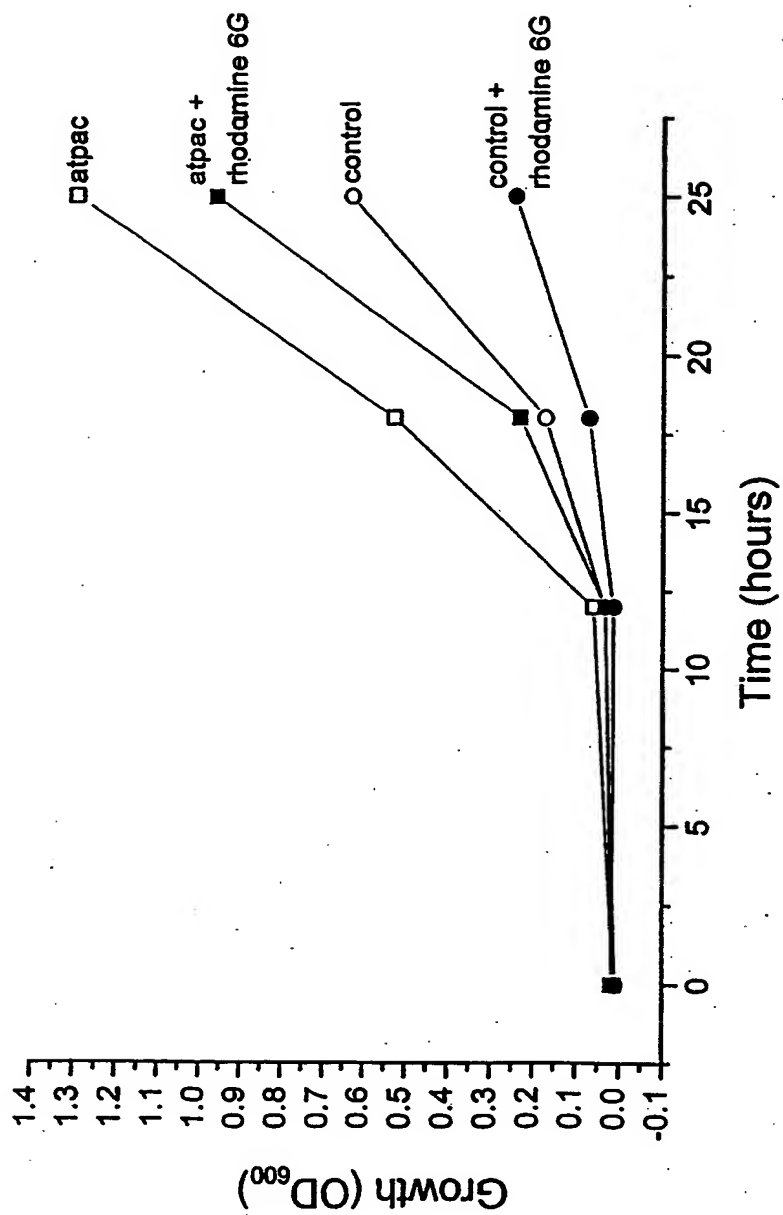


Figure 2

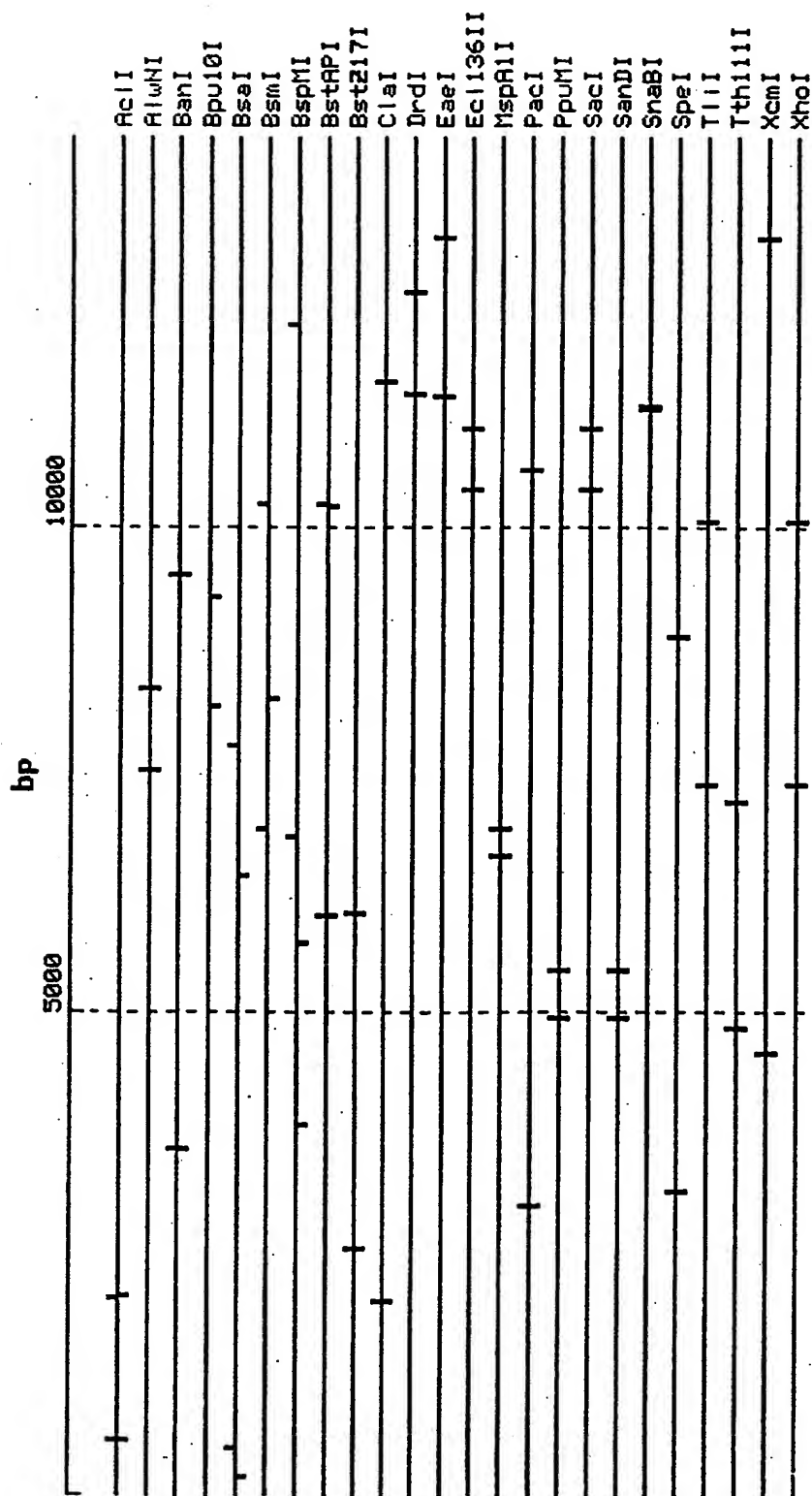


Figure 3

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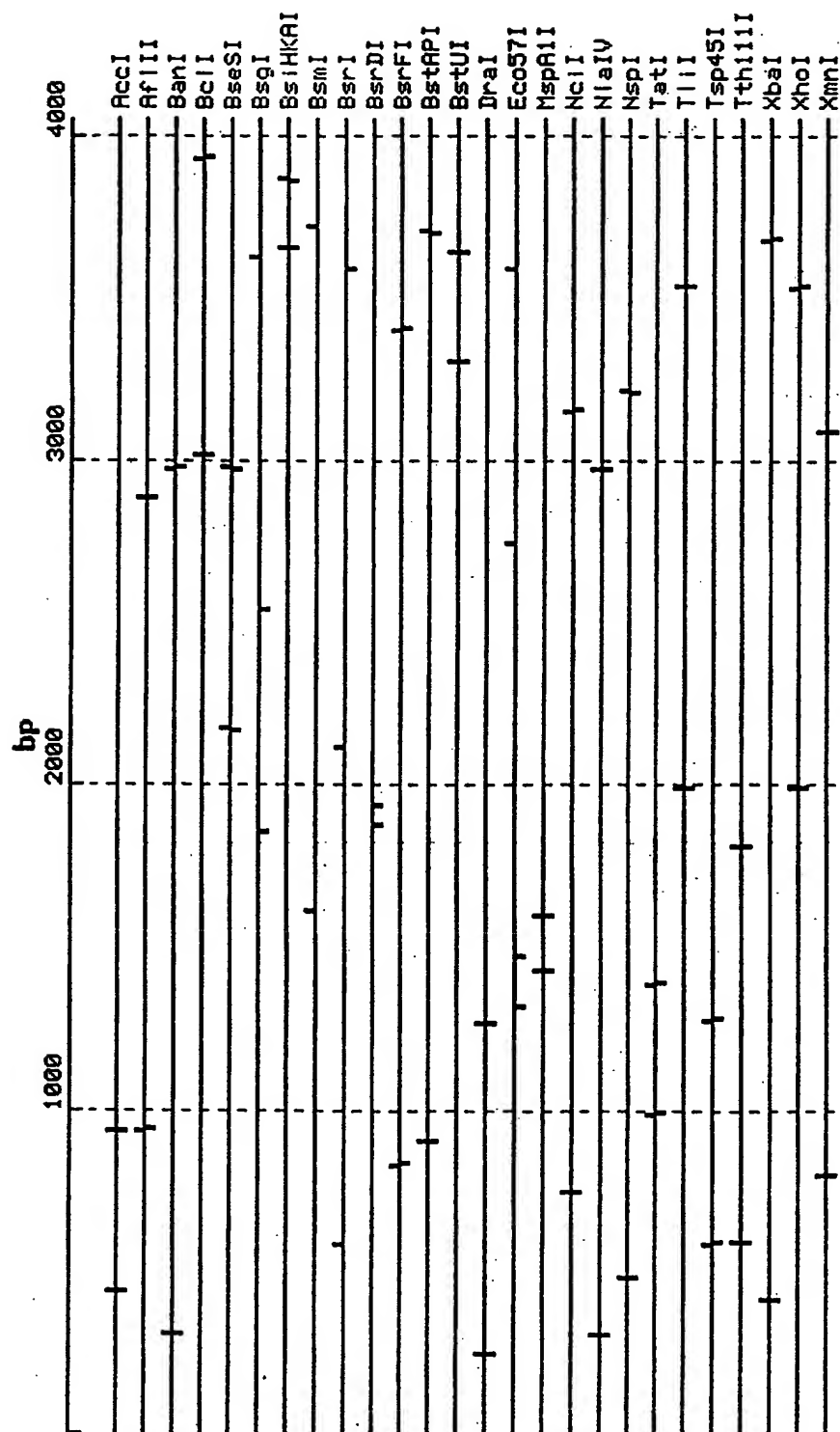


Figure 4

## SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation  
Spalding, Edgar P.  
Noh, Bosl

<120> Xenobiotic Detoxification Gene from  
Plants

<130> WARF S212

<150> 60/101,814

<151> 1998-09-25

<160> 14

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 3.0

<210> 1

<211> 4051

<212> DNA

<213> Arabidopsis thaliana

<220>

<221> misc feature

<222> (94)...(0)

<223> Translation start codon

<221> misc feature

<222> (3932)...(0)

<223> Stop codon

<400> 1

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ttacagcttc aaacacatag gatttgaagc ttgatcatgg attaaaaaca aaaaatcggg 3960
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&lt;210&gt; 2

&lt;211&gt; 1254

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Arabidopsis thaliana

&lt;400&gt; 2

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20 25 30
Ala Asp Lys Phe Asp Tyr Leu Leu Met Phe Val Gly Ser Leu Gly Ala
35 40 45
Ile Val His Gly Ser Ser Met Pro Val Phe Phe Leu Leu Phe Gly Gln
50 55 60
Met Val Asn Gly Phe Gly Lys Asn Gln Met Asp Leu His Gln Met Val
65 70 75 80
His Glu Val Ser Arg Tyr Ser Leu Tyr Phe Val Tyr Leu Gly Leu Val
85 90 95
Val Cys Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ala Glu Ile Ala Cys Trp Met Tyr Ser Gly
100 105 110
Glu Arg Gln Val Ala Ala Leu Arg Lys Lys Tyr Leu Glu Ala Val Leu

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001000001 1 2

610	615	620
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Asn Leu Ser Tyr Ser Tyr Ser Thr Gly Ala Asp Gly Arg Ile Glu Met		640
	645	650
Ile Ser Asn Ala Glu Thr Asp Arg Lys Thr Arg Ala Pro Glu Asn Tyr		655
	660	665
Phe Tyr Arg Leu Leu Lys Leu Asn Ser Pro Glu Trp Pro Tyr Ser Ile		670
	675	680
Met Gly Ala Val Gly Ser Ile Leu Ser Gly Phe Ile Gly Pro Thr Phe		685
	690	695
Ala Ile Val Met Ser Asn Met Ile Glu Val Phe Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Tyr		700
705	710	715
Asp Ser Met Glu Arg Lys Thr Lys Glu Tyr Val Phe Ile Tyr Ile Gly		720
	725	730
Ala Gly Leu Tyr Ala Val Gly Ala Tyr Leu Ile Gln His Tyr Phe Phe		735
	740	745
Ser Ile Met Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Thr Arg Val Arg Arg Met Met Leu		750
	755	760
Ser Ala Ile Leu Arg Asn Glu Val Gly Trp Phe Asp Glu Asp Glu His		765
	770	775
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785	790	795
Lys Ser Ala Ile Ala Glu Arg Ile Ser Val Ile Leu Gln Asn Met Thr		800
	805	810
Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Phe Ile Val Ala Phe Ile Val Glu Trp Arg Val		815
	820	825
Ser Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly Thr Phe Pro Leu Leu Val Leu Ala Asn Phe		830
	835	840
Ala Gln Gln Leu Ser Leu Lys Gly Phe Ala Gly Asp Thr Ala Lys Ala		845
	850	855
His Ala Lys Thr Ser Met Ile Ala Gly Glu Gly Val Ser Asn Ile Arg		860
865	870	875
Thr Val Ala Ala Phe Asn Ala Gln Ser Lys Ile Leu Ser Leu Phe Cys		880
	885	890
His Glu Leu Arg Val Pro Gln Lys Arg Ser Leu Ser Leu Tyr Arg Ser		895
	900	905
Gln Thr Ser Gly Phe Leu Phe Gly Leu Ser Gln Leu Ala Leu Tyr Gly		910
	915	920
Ser Glu Ala Leu Ile Leu Trp Tyr Gly Ala His Leu Val Ser Lys Gly		925
	930	935
Val Ser Thr Phe Ser Lys Val Ile Lys Val Phe Val Val Leu Val Ile		940
945	950	955
Thr Ala Asn Ser Val Ala Glu Thr Val Ser Leu Ala Pro Glu Ile Ile		960
	965	970
Arg Gly Gly Glu Ala Val Gly Ser Val Phe Ser Val Leu Asp Arg Gln		975
	980	985
Thr Arg Ile Asp Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Ala Asp Pro Val Glu Thr Ile		990
	995	1000
Arg Gly Asp Ile Glu Phe Arg His Val Asp Phe Ala Tyr Pro Ser Arg		1005
	1010	1015
Pro Asp Val Met Val Phe Arg Asp Phe Asn Leu Arg Ile Arg Ala Gly		1020
1025	1030	1035
His Ser Gln Ala Leu Val Gly Ala Ser Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Ser Val		1040
	1045	1050
Ile Ala Met Ile Glu Arg Phe Tyr Asp Leu Leu Ala Gly Lys Val Met		1055
	1060	1065
Ile Asp Gly Lys Asp Ile Arg Arg Leu Asn Leu Lys Ser Leu Arg Leu		1070
	1075	1080
Lys Ile Gly Leu Val Gln Gln Glu Pro Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Thr Ile		1085
	1090	1095
Phe Asp Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Lys Asp Gly Ala Thr Glu Ser Glu Val		1100

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1105                      1110                      1115                      1120  
 Ile Asp Ala Ala Arg Ala Ala Asn Ala His Gly Phe Ile Ser Gly Leu  
                                  1125                      1130                      1135  
 Pro Glu Gly Tyr Lys Thr Pro Val Gly Glu Arg Gly Val Gln Leu Ser  
                                  1140                      1145                      1150  
 Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala Val Leu Lys Asn  
                                  1155                      1160                      1165  
 Pro Thr Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp Ala Glu  
                                  1170                      1175                      1180  
 Ser Glu Cys Val Leu Gln Glu Ala Leu Glu Arg Leu Met Arg Gly Arg  
 1185                      1190                      1195                      1200  
 Thr Thr Val Val Val Ala His Arg Leu Ser Thr Ile Arg Gly Val Asp  
                                  1205                      1210                      1215  
 Cys Ile Gly Val Ile Gln Asp Gly Arg Ile Val Glu Gln Gly Ser His  
                                  1220                      1225                      1230  
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 <213> Homo sapiens

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 <309> 1997-11-01

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                                  20                                      25                                      30  
 Thr Val Ser Val Phe Ser Met Phe Arg Tyr Ser Asn Trp Leu Asp Lys  
                                  35                                      40                                      45  
 Leu Tyr Met Val Val Gly Thr Leu Ala Ala Ile Ile His Gly Ala Gly  
                                  50                                      55                                      60  
 Leu Pro Leu Met Met Leu Val Phe Gly Glu Met Thr Asp Ile Phe Ala  
 65                                      70                                      75                                      80  
 Asn Ala Gly Asn Leu Glu Asp Leu Met Ser Asn Ile Thr Asn Arg Ser  
                                  85                                      90                                      95  
 Asp Ile Asn Asp Thr Gly Phe Phe Met Asn Leu Glu Glu Asp Met Thr  
                                  100                                      105                                      110  
 Arg Tyr Ala Tyr Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Leu Val Ala  
                                  115                                      120                                      125  
 Ala Tyr Ile Gln Val Ser Phe Trp Cys Leu Ala Ala Gly Arg Gln Ile  
                                  130                                      135                                      140  
 His Lys Ile Arg Lys Gln Phe Phe His Ala Ile Met Arg Gln Glu Ile  
 145                                      150                                      155                                      160  
 Gly Trp Phe Asp Val His Asp Val Gly Glu Leu Asn Thr Arg Leu Thr  
                                  165                                      170                                      175  
 Asp Asp Val Ser Lys Ile Asn Glu Val Ile Gly Asp Lys Ile Gly Met  
                                  180                                      185                                      190  
 Phe Phe Gln Ser Met Ala Thr Phe Phe Thr Gly Phe Ile Val Gly Phe  
                                  195                                      200                                      205  
 Thr Arg Gly Trp Lys Leu Thr Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Ile Ser Pro Val  
                                  210                                      215                                      220  
 Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Ala Val Trp Ala Lys Ile Leu Ser Ser Phe Thr  
 225                                      230                                      235                                      240  
 Asp Lys Glu Leu Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Glu  
                                  245                                      250                                      255



Val Leu Ala Ala Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Gln Lys Lys  
 260 265 270  
 Glu Leu Glu Arg Tyr Asn Lys Asn Leu Glu Glu Ala Lys Arg Ile Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Lys Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Asn Ile Ser Ile Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala Phe Trp Tyr Gly Thr Thr Leu  
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 Val Leu Ser Gly Glu Tyr Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Leu Thr Val Phe Phe  
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 Ser Val Leu Ile Gly Ala Phe Ser Val Gly Gln Ala Ser Pro Ser Ile  
 340 345 350  
 Glu Ala Phe Ala Asn Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala Tyr Glu Ile Phe Lys Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Ile Asp Asn Lys Pro Ser Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Lys Ser Gly His Lys  
 370 375 380  
 Pro Asp Asn Ile Lys Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Arg Asn Val His Phe Ser  
 385 390 395 400  
 Tyr Pro Ser Arg Lys Glu Val Lys Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Asn Leu Lys  
 405 410 415  
 Val Gln Ser Gly Gln Thr Val Ala Leu Val Gly Asn Ser Gly Cys Gly  
 420 425 430  
 Lys Ser Thr Thr Val Gln Leu Met Gln Arg Leu Tyr Asp Pro Thr Glu  
 435 440 445  
 Gly Met Val Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Asp Ile Arg Thr Ile Asn Val Arg  
 450 455 460  
 Phe Leu Arg Glu Ile Ile Gly Val Val Ser Gln Glu Pro Val Leu Phe  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ala Thr Thr Ile Ala Glu Asn Ile Arg Tyr Gly Arg Glu Asn Val Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Met Asp Glu Ile Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Glu Ala Asn Ala Tyr Asp Phe  
 500 505 510  
 Ile Met Lys Leu Pro His Lys Phe Asp Thr Leu Val Gly Glu Arg Gly  
 515 520 525  
 Ala Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala  
 530 535 540  
 Leu Val Arg Asn Pro Lys Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala  
 545 550 555 560  
 Leu Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Ala Val Val Gln Val Ala Leu Asp Lys Ala  
 565 570 575  
 Arg Lys Gly Arg Thr Thr Ile Val Ile Ala His Arg Leu Ser Thr Val  
 580 585 590  
 Arg Asn Ala Asp Val Ile Ala Gly Phe Asp Asp Gly Val Ile Val Glu  
 595 600 605  
 Lys Gly Asn His Asp Glu Leu Met Lys Glu Lys Gly Ile Tyr Phe Lys  
 610 615 620  
 Leu Val Thr Met Gln Thr Ala Gly Asn Glu Val Glu Leu Glu Asn Ala  
 625 630 635 640  
 Ala Asp Glu Ser Lys Ser Glu Ile Asp Ala Leu Glu Met Ser Ser Asn  
 645 650 655  
 Asp Ser Arg Ser Ser Leu Ile Arg Lys Arg Ser Thr Arg Arg Ser Val  
 660 665 670  
 Arg Gly Ser Gln Ala Gln Asp Arg Lys Leu Ser Thr Lys Glu Ala Leu  
 675 680 685  
 Asp Glu Ser Ile Pro Pro Val Ser Phe Trp Arg Ile Met Lys Leu Asn  
 690 695 700  
 Leu Thr Glu Trp Pro Tyr Phe Val Val Gly Val Phe Cys Ala Ile Ile  
 705 710 715 720  
 Asn Gly Gly Leu Gln Pro Ala Phe Ala Ile Ile Phe Ser Lys Ile Ile  
 725 730 735  
 Gly Val Phe Thr Arg Ile Asp Asp Pro Glu Thr Lys Arg Gln Asn Ser  
 740 745 750

7.

Asn Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Ser Phe Ile  
 755 760 765  
 Thr Phe Phe Leu Gln Gly Phe Thr Phe Gly Lys Ala Gly Glu Ile Leu  
 770 775 780  
 Thr Lys Arg Leu Arg Tyr Met Val Phe Arg Ser Met Leu Arg Gln Asp  
 785 790 795 800  
 Val Ser Trp Phe Asp Asp Pro Lys Asn Thr Thr Gly Ala Leu Thr Thr  
 805 810 815  
 Arg Leu Ala Asn Asp Ala Ala Gln Val Lys Gly Ala Ile Gly Ser Arg  
 820 825 830  
 Leu Ala Val Ile Thr Gln Asn Ile Ala Asn Leu Gly Thr Gly Ile Ile  
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 Ile Ser Phe Ile Tyr Gly Trp Gln Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ala Ile  
 850 855 860  
 Val Pro Ile Ile Ala Ile Ala Gly Val Val Glu Met Lys Met Leu Ser  
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 Gly Gln Ala Leu Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Leu Glu Gly Ala Gly Lys Ile  
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 Glu Gln Lys Phe Glu His Met Tyr Ala Gln Ser Leu Gln Val Pro Tyr  
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 Arg Asn Ser Leu Arg Lys Ala His Ile Phe Gly Ile Thr Phe Ser Phe  
 930 935 940  
 Thr Gln Ala Met Met Tyr Phe Ser Tyr Ala Gly Cys Phe Arg Phe Gly  
 945 950 955 960  
 Ala Tyr Leu Val Ala His Lys Leu Met Ser Phe Glu Asp Val Leu Leu  
 965 970 975  
 Val Phe Ser Ala Val Val Phe Gly Ala Met Ala Val Gly Gln Val Ser  
 980 985 990  
 Ser Phe Ala Pro Asp Tyr Ala Lys Ala Lys Ile Ser Ala Ala His Ile  
 995 1000 1005  
 Ile Met Ile Ile Glu Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Thr Glu  
 1010 1015 1020  
 Gly Leu Met Pro Asn Thr Leu Glu Gly Asn Val Thr Phe Gly Glu Val  
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 1045 1050 1055  
 Ser Leu Glu Val Lys Lys Gly Gln Thr Leu Ala Leu Val Gly Ser Ser  
 1060 1065 1070  
 Gly Cys Gly Lys Ser Thr Val Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Arg Phe Tyr Asp  
 1075 1080 1085  
 Pro Leu Ala Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Asp Gly Lys Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu  
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 Asn Val Gln Trp Leu Arg Ala His Leu Gly Ile Val Ser Gln Glu Pro  
 1105 1110 1115 1120  
 Ile Leu Phe Asp Cys Ser Ile Ala Glu Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Asp Asn  
 1125 1130 1135  
 Ser Arg Val Val Ser Gln Glu Glu Ile Val Arg Ala Ala Lys Glu Ala  
 1140 1145 1150  
 Asn Ile His Ala Phe Ile Glu Ser Leu Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Thr Lys  
 1155 1160 1165  
 Val Gly Asp Lys Gly Thr Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile  
 1170 1175 1180  
 Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala Leu Val Arg Gln Pro His Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp  
 1185 1190 1195 1200  
 Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Lys Val Val Gln Glu  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Ala Leu Asp Lys Ala Arg Glu Gly Arg Thr Cys Ile Val Ile Ala His  
 1220 1225 1230  
 Arg Leu Ser Thr Ile Gln Asn Ala Asp Leu Ile Val Val Phe Gln Asn  
 1235 1240 1245

Gly Arg Val Lys Glu His Gly Thr His Gln Gln Leu Leu Ala Gln Lys  
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 <309> 1998-07-15

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 35 40 45  
 Phe Phe His Ala Ile Met Asn Gln Glu Ile Gly Trp Phe Asp Val His  
 50 55 60  
 Asp Val Gly Glu Leu Asn Thr Arg Leu Thr Asp Asp Val Ser Lys Ile  
 65 70 75 80  
 Asn Asp Gly Ile Gly Asp Lys Ile Gly Met Phe Phe Gln Ser Ile Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Thr Phe Leu Ala Gly Phe Ile Ile Gly Phe Ile Ser Gly Trp Lys Leu  
 100 105 110  
 Thr Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Val Ser Pro Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Ser Ala  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Trp Ala Lys Val Leu Thr Ser Phe Thr Asn Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Tyr Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Glu Val Leu Ala Ala Ile Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Thr Val Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Gln Gln Lys Glu Leu Glu Arg Tyr Asn  
 165 170 175  
 Lys Asn Leu Glu Glu Ala Lys Asn Val Gly Ile Lys Lys Ala Ile Thr  
 180 185 190  
 Ala Ser Ile Ser Ile Gly Ile Ala Tyr Leu Leu Val Tyr Ala Ser Tyr  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Leu Ala Phe Trp Tyr Gly Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Ser Asn Glu Tyr  
 210 215 220  
 Ser Ile Gly Glu Val Leu Thr Val Phe Phe Ser Ile Leu Leu Gly Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Ser Ile Gly His Leu Ala Pro Asn Ile Glu Ala Phe Ala Asn Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Arg Gly Ala Ala Phe Glu Ile Phe Lys Ile Ile Asp Asn Glu Pro Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Ile Asp Ser Phe Ser Thr Lys Gly Tyr Lys Pro Asp Ser Ile Met Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Asn Leu Glu Phe Lys Asn Val His Phe Asn Tyr Pro Ser Arg Ser Glu  
 290 295 300  
 Val Gln Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Asn Leu Lys Val Lys Ser Gly Gln Thr  
 305 310 315 320  
 Val Ala Leu Val Gly Asn Ser Gly Cys Gly Lys Ser Thr Thr Val Gln  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Met Gln Arg Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Glu Gly Val Val Ser Ile Asp  
 340 345 350  
 Gly Gln Asp Ile Arg Thr Ile Asn Val Arg Tyr Leu Arg Glu Ile Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Val Val Ser Gln Glu Pro Val Leu Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Ala Glu

370	375	380
Asn Ile Arg Tyr Gly	Arg Glu Asp Val Thr Met Asp Glu Ile Glu Lys	
385	390	395
Ala Val Lys Glu Ala	Asn Ala Tyr Asp Phe Ile Met Lys Leu Pro His	400
405	410	415
Gln Phe Asp Thr Leu Val	Gly Glu Arg Gly Ala Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly	
420	425	430
Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala	Ile Ala Arg Ala Leu Val Arg Asn Pro Lys	
435	440	445
Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu	Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu	
450	455	460
Ala Val Val Gln Ala Ala	Leu Asp Lys Ala Arg Glu Gly Arg Thr Thr	
465	470	475
Ile Val Ile Ala His Arg	Leu Ser Thr Val Arg Asn Ala Asp Val Ile	
485	490	495
Ala Gly Phe Asp Gly Gly	Val Ile Val Glu Gln Gly Asn His Asp Glu	
500	505	510
Leu Met Arg Glu Lys Gly	Ile Tyr Phe Lys Leu Val Met Thr Gln Thr	
515	520	525
Arg Gly Asn Glu Ile Glu	Pro Gly Asn Asn Ala Tyr Gly Ser Gln Ser	
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Asp Thr Asp Ala Ser Glu	Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Ser Lys Ser Pro Leu	
545	550	555
Ile Arg Arg Ser Ile Tyr	Arg Ser Val His Arg Lys Gln Asp Gln Glu	
565	570	575
Arg Arg Leu Ser Met Lys	Glu Ala Val Asp Glu Asp Val Pro Leu Val	
580	585	590
Ser Phe Trp Arg Ile Leu	Asn Leu Asn Leu Ser Glu Trp Pro Tyr Leu	
595	600	605
Leu Val Gly Val Leu Cys	Ala Val Ile Asn Gly Cys Ile Gln Pro Val	
610	615	620
Phe Ala Ile Val Phe Ser	Arg Ile Val Gly Val Phe Ser Arg Asp Asp	
625	630	635
Asp His Glu Thr Lys Arg	Gln Asn Cys Asn Leu Phe Ser Leu Phe Phe	
645	650	655
Leu Val Met Gly Leu Ile	Ser Phe Val Thr Tyr Phe Phe Gln Gly Phe	
660	665	670
Thr Phe Gly Lys Ala Gly	Glu Ile Leu Thr Lys Arg Val Arg Tyr Met	
675	680	685
Val Phe Lys Ser Met Leu	Arg Gln Asp Ile Ser Trp Phe Asp Asp His	
690	695	700
Lys Asn Ser Thr Gly Ser	Leu Thr Thr Arg Leu Ala Ser Asp Ala Ser	
705	710	715
Ser Val Lys Gly Ala Met	Gly Ala Arg Leu Ala Val Val Thr Gln Asn	
725	730	735
Val Ala Asn Leu Gly Thr	Gly Val Ile Leu Ser Leu Val Tyr Gly Trp	
740	745	750
Gln Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu	Val Val Ile Ile Pro Leu Ile Val Leu Gly	
755	760	765
Gly Ile Ile Glu Met Lys	Leu Leu Ser Gly Gln Ala Leu Lys Asp Lys	
770	775	780
Lys Gln Leu Glu Ile Ser	Gly Lys Ile Ala Thr Glu Ala Ile Glu Asn	
785	790	795
Phe Arg Thr Ile Val Ser	Leu Thr Arg Glu Gln Lys Phe Glu Thr Met	
805	810	815
Tyr Ala Gln Ser Leu Gln	Val Pro Tyr Arg Asn Ala Met Lys Lys Ala	
820	825	830
His Val Phe Gly Ile Thr	Phe Ser Phe Thr Gln Ala Met Met Tyr Phe	
835	840	845
Ser Tyr Ala Ala Cys Phe	Arg Phe Gly Ala Tyr Leu Val Ala Gln Gln	
850	855	860
Leu Met Thr Phe Glu Asn	Val Met Leu Val Phe Ser Ala Val Val Phe	

10.

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865      870      875      880
Gly Ala Met Ala Ala Gly Asn Thr Ser Ser Phe Ala Pro Asp Tyr Ala
      885      890      895
Lys Ala Lys Val Ser Ala Ser His Ile Ile Arg Ile Ile Glu Lys Thr
      900      905      910
Pro Glu Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Thr Glu Gly Leu Lys Pro Thr Leu Leu
      915      920      925
Glu Gly Asn Val Lys Phe Asn Gly Val Gln Phe Asn Tyr Pro Thr Arg
      930      935      940
Pro Asn Ile Pro Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Ser Leu Glu Val Lys Lys Gly
      945      950      955      960
Gln Thr Leu Ala Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Gly Cys Gly Lys Ser Thr Val
      965      970      975
Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Arg Phe Tyr Asp Pro Met Ala Gly Ser Val Phe
      980      985      990
Leu Asp Gly Lys Glu Ile Lys Gln Leu Asn Val Gln Trp Leu Arg Ala
      995      1000      1005
His Leu Gly Ile Val Ser Gln Glu Pro Ile Leu Phe Asp Cys Ser Ile
      1010      1015      1020
Ala Glu Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Asp Asn Ser Arg Ala Val Ser His Glu
      1025      1030      1035      1040
Glu Ile Val Arg Ala Ala Lys Glu Ala Asn Ile His Gln Phe Ile Asp
      1045      1050      1055
Ser Leu Pro Asp Lys Tyr Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Asp Lys Gly Thr Gln
      1060      1065      1070
Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala Leu Val
      1075      1080      1085
Arg Gln Pro His Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp
      1090      1095      1100
Thr Glu Ser Glu Lys Val Val Gln Glu Ala Leu Asp Lys Ala Arg Glu
      1105      1110      1115      1120
Gly Arg Thr Cys Ile Val Ile Ala His Arg Leu Ser Thr Ile Gln Asn
      1125      1130      1135
Ala Asp Leu Ile Val Val Ile Glu Asn Gly Lys Val Lys Glu His Gly
      1140      1145      1150
Thr His Gln Gln Leu Leu Ala Gln Lys Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ser Met Val
      1155      1160      1165
Gln Ala Gly Ala Lys Arg Ser
      1170      1175

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<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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<309> 1998-07-15

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Leu Ala Ala Tyr Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Glu Ala Leu Gly
35      40      45
Ala Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Gln Asn Lys Glu Leu Glu
50      55      60
Arg Tyr Gln Lys His Leu Glu Asn Ala Lys Glu Ile Gly Ile Lys Lys
65      70      75      80
Ala Ile Ser Ala Asn Ile Ser Met Gly Ile Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Tyr
85      90      95

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Ala Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala Phe Trp Tyr Gly Ser Thr Leu Val Ile Ser  
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 Lys Glu Tyr Thr Ile Gly Asn Ala Met Thr Val Phe Phe Ser Ile Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Ile Gly Ala Phe Ser Val Gly Gln Ala Ala Pro Cys Ile Asp Ala Phe  
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14.

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18

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/22363

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 800/278, 294, 300; 435/69.1, 71.2, 468, 419, 252.3; 320.1; 536/23.6, 24.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X — Y	DUDLER ET AL. Structure of an mdx-like Gene from Arabidopsis thaliana. The Journal of Biological Chemistry. March 1992, Vol. 267, No. 9, pages 5882-5888, see pages 5883, 5885, and 5888.	24, 29-30 ----- 1-6
Y	CHO et al. An Anion Channel in Arabidopsis Hypocotyls Activated by Blue Light. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. July 1996, Vol. 93, pages 8134-8138, see page 8134.	1-2
X — Y	EMYR DAVIES et al. Cloning and Characterization of a Novel P-Glycoprotein Homologue from Barley. Gene. June 1997, Vol. 199, pages 195-202, see whole document.	24, 29-30 ----- 1-6



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A	document member of the same patent family
*O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
*P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 DECEMBER 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 JAN 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
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Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)\*

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/22363

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P ----- Y,P	SIDLER et al. Involvement of an ABC Transporter in a Developmental Pathway Regulating Hypocotyl Cell Elongation in the Light. The Plant Cell. October 1998, Vol. 10, pages 1623-1636, see pages 1623 and 1629-1634.	24, 28-31 ----- 1-6, 9-23
Y	TOMMASINI et al. Differential Expression of Genes Coding for ABC Transporters after Treatment of Arabidopsis thaliana with Xenobiotics. FEBS Letters. May 1997, Vol. 411, pages 206-210, see page 206.	1-6, 24
A	US 5,786, 162 A ( CORBISIER et al) 28 July 1998, see whole document.	1-6, 9-24, 28-31
A	US 5,073,677 A (HELMER et al) 17 December 1991, see whole document.	1-6, 9-24, 28-31



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/22363

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 64(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:  
1-6, 9-24, 28-31

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet(1))(July 1992)\*

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/22363

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER: IPC (6):

C12N 5/04, 15/00, 15/09, 15/11, 15/29, 15/63, 15/74, 15/81, 15/82 ; A01H 5/00

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER: US CL :

800/278, 294, 300; 435/69.1, 71.2, 468, 419, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.6, 24.1

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

DIALOG, WEST12a

SEARCH TERMS: MDR-LIKE GENES, P-GLYCOPROTEIN GENES, ARABIDOPSIS, NPPB, XENOBIOTIC, RESISTANT PLANTS, ABC TRANSPORTER, AtpGP1 EXPRESSION, TRANSGENIC PLANT

## BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1-6, 9-24, 28-31, drawn to an isolated nucleic acid in a recombinant expression cassette, a vector comprising it, a transgenic plant, and a method for producing a plant with enhanced resistance to xenobiotic compounds.

Group II, claim(s) 7-8, 25-26, 32-38, drawn to an isolated protein and antibodies for the protein.

Group III, claim(s) 27, drawn to an oligonucleotide.

Group IV, claim(s) 39-40, drawn to P-glycoprotein gene promoter.

Group V, claim(s) 41-45, drawn to a plant with mutated pIPAC gene and a method of making it.

The inventions listed as Groups I-V do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The claimed isolated nucleic acid molecules and transformed cells are anticipated by each of Dudler et al, Emyr Davis et al, and Sidler et al, as set forth in the Search Report, and so do not constitute a single special technical feature which would be an advance over the prior art.

The invention of Group I, drawn to a first product and process of use, requires an isolated nucleic acid encoding P-glycoprotein, a vector, host cells, and a method for plant transformation and regeneration not required by any other group.

The invention of Group II, drawn to a second product, requires an isolated polypeptide and antibodies for the polypeptide not required by any other group.

The invention of Group III, drawn to a third product, requires an oligonucleotide and a hybridization technique not required by any other group.

The invention of Group IV, drawn to a fourth product, requires a specific gene promoter not required by any other group.

The invention of Group V, drawn to a fifth product and method of use, requires a plant with mutated pIPAC gene and a method of making it not required by any other group.